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JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES LAND ON SANTA ROSARIO; DOCKS, OIL TANKS TAKEN

INTERNATIONAL LAW GROSSLY VIOLATED BY ENEMY AIR UNITS

Raiders Drop Explosives Indiscriminately Over Scattered Areas in Tokyo, Kawasaki

HOSPITALS ATTACKED

Colonel Masaki Says 2-Kilogram Incendiary Bombs Are Not Very Dangerous

Dispersing in numerous directions over Tokyo, Yokohama and Kawasaki areas, enemy planes Saturday afternoon blindly bombed scattered points in what was a wholly unethical and an illegal raid under provisions of the International Law of War, but paid for it dearly when nine enemy planes were almost instantaneously shot down by accurate anti-aircraft fire, reports Domei.

Incendiary bombs were dropped on hospitals, schools and homes in an indiscriminate raid which marked the first enemy air-assault on Japan Proper since the outbreak of war over four months ago.

The Imperial Army Air Force immediately launched a severe attack on the invaders, engaging the enemy in aerial combats over scattered areas.

Constantly harassed by an intensive, concentrated barrage from anti-aircraft guns, the enemy planes at times were so low that the red, white and blue American insignia on their wings clearly could be distinguished from the ground.

Appearing over Yokohama, the enemy planes dropped incendiary and explosive bombs at a number of points, but the efficient fire-fighting units, the air raid defense corps and the spirited and efficient neighborhood organizations swung into action from their appointed stations and promptly smothered the fires.

An immediate and close survey shows that damages sustained from the raid have been very slight due to the adroit and effective action of the various defense units. Investigations on the exact extent of damages are under way.

Referring to the type of incendiary bomb dropped by the enemy in Saturday's raid, Colonel Hiroshi Masaki of the Army Air Technical Research Institute assured the people that the two-kilogram, hexagonal incendiary bomb which was used should not be greatly feared.

These electron incendiary bombs were put out within 20 minutes by alert and efficient neighborhood units during the raid, Colonel Masaki revealed, adding it is probable that one plane can carry only 20 to 30 of these bombs.

Nature of Attack Assailed

The disgraceful manner in which a few U.S. bombers raided Tokyo last Saturday afternoon was revealed in the overseas broadcast by station JOAK just after the air raid signal was called off. The broadcast was made in eight different languages and was made up of two parts, the first part intended for the Japanese residents abroad and the second for the general oversea listeners-in.

The Japanese abroad were informed of the incident in the following way:

"This afternoon a few spots in Tokyo had some bombs dropped by enemy planes. The cowardly raiders purposely avoided the industrial centers and the important military establishments, and blindly dumped their incendiaries in a few suburban districts, especially on schools and hospitals.

"The shameless raiders, however, were almost all downed by our surface guns and bombing planes, to the open view of the Tokyo residents who shouted Banzai at the sight. The announcement later made by the Eastern District Army Headquarters said that nine enemy planes were shot down."

The description for foreign countries in general roughly reads:

"We have been long looking forward to the arrival here of some enemy planes. They came at last but they were too few to encourage us. They raided Tokyo today, April 18, and the damage they caused, as so far learned, was very slight. The raiders flew over some suburban districts to drop their bombs blindly. They were soon downed or driven away by our bombers which lost no time to meet the cowardly raiders.

"The Tokyo citizens were rather interested in watching the raiders being fiercely counter-attacked. The raiders, however, greatly offended the citizens for their shameful act of bombing hospitals and schools. They avoided military establishments and other important facilities. Theirs was really an inhuman act.

His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni Praises 17-Year-Old Lad for Valor in Raid

His Imperial Highness General Prince Higashikuni, Commander-in-Chief of the Defense Headquarters, who inspected the scenes of damage wrought by enemy air raiders in Tokyo on Saturday, granted words of appreciation to two persons—a lad of seventeen and a 31-year-old woman—for the very good work done for disposing of incendiary bombs quickly before they did any serious harm. The boy is a commercial school student named Minoru Iida, the eldest son of a grocer, and the woman is the wife of Mr. Hideo Dobashi, who is on the staff of the Jikei Medical College.

Deeply struck by the words of appreciation and encouragement which he received from His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni, Minoru Iida stated that what he did was not particularly praiseworthy. Narrating his experience, he said that it was about noon on Saturday that he heard the sound of an airplane and rushing out of doors saw a plane with a mark of star within a circle flying overhead. As he was just wondering whether it was an enemy plane, it dropped a number of black objects from the air. Realizing that it was an enemy plane, he cried out: "An enemy plane is here! There is an air raid!" As he was shouting so at the top of his voice, he saw a black object about one foot long lying under the eave of his house, giving forth a curious sound. He knew at once that it was an incendiary bomb and so he lost no time in throwing sand, which had been kept ready, over it. There were two or three more incendiary bombs on the road emitting fire, and with the help of a student of a certain school who happened to pass by, he managed to put out the fires. He reported what he had done to His Imperial Highness when he was praised for his deed, he said.

Mrs. Midori Dobashi, the other person who was also praised by His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni, narrated her experience as follows:

"I hardly deserve the words of appreciation granted me by His Imperial Highness. I was just going out for shopping when I heard the air raid warning. I went upstairs when I was surprised to find some black object emitting smoke in a four-mat room. I ran downstairs and went to the bathroom, where I soaked a straw mat in water, and with this I enveloped the incendiary bomb which was alight, and put out the fire. I then found that the ceiling of another room was on fire, and lost no time in combating the fire with a pole with straw soaked with water at the end. I was greatly relieved when I could put out the fire in this way. When I reported this to His Imperial Highness, His Imperial Highness listened attentively and granted me gracious words of appreciation."

F.D.R. DICTATORSHIP FAST DECLINING NOW

Defeats Putting Skids on His Popularity—Desperate to Win Good Graces of Labor Leaders

Special to the Yomiuri

SAIGON, April 18.—Due to the succession of defeats in the War of Greater East Asia, President Roosevelt has lost the dictatorial attitude which he used to adopt before the outbreak of the war.

Authentic sources reveal that he is so greatly harassed by the vehement opposition which the national general mobilization plans has evoked among the nation that he is exerting himself to the utmost in order to cajole the labor leaders into support of the scheme.

According to a broadcast from Washington on April 17, President Roosevelt invited two prominent labor leaders, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress for Industrial Organization, to the White House and conferred with them regarding the scale of wages for the laborers, their standards of living and working hours under the projected national mobilization plan, but no agreement of views was reached.

After this interview with the President, Mr. Murray declared that the plan for the wartime mobilization of laborers is so serious in its implications for the American people that it cannot be decided upon in short talks.

Mr. Green, also referring to his interview with the President, said that the conversation turned chiefly on the question of the cost of living, with special reference to the nutrition of the nation and wages. In his opinion, Mr. Green said, these matters ought to be left to the final decision of the Wartime Labor Bureau.

There are, thus, evident signs of the division of opinion in America over the national mobilization plan, the enforcement of which gravely affects the freedom and epicureanism of Americans in whom individualism is deeply ingrained.

Under the circumstances, President Roosevelt, who used to adopt a scornful attitude toward labor leaders is now doing his best to curry favor with them.

CHINESE DIPLOMAT GETS NEW NANKING POSITION

Liao En-Tao, Ex-Acting Minister To Japan, Now Member of Central Affairs Commission

Domei

NANKING, April 18.—The Central Political Affairs Commission of the National Government here at its session today appointed Liao En-Tao, veteran diplomat, as a member of the Commission representing the Government.

Mr. Liao, native of the Kwangtung Province, previously served as the Chinese Minister to Cuba and Panama and then as Acting Minister to Japan.

He was also one of leaders of the peace movement at the time of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

INFLUX OF REFUGEES WORRIES CHUNGKING

Authorities Bewildered Over How to Feed Evacuees From Manila, Hongkong

Domei

BERNE, April 17.—The Chungking regime now is faced with an important problem of how to deal with the great number of Chinese merchants who have been flowing into the inner parts of China under Chungking's influence from Manila, Hongkong, Singapore and Java after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a Neue Zuercher Zeitung's special dispatch reaching here from Chungking today.

The Chungking authorities are bewildered over how to supply food and employment to these merchant refugees, who total about 2,000,000, the report said.

The majority of these merchants have no means of self-support and are suffering greatly, the report disclosed.

Above all, the Chungking authorities are annoyed over what to do with 7,000 students who have taken refuge in places under Chungking's control, the report stated.

Chungking Morale Low

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 18.—A marked decline in the morale and discipline of Chungking forces and friction between them and civilian Chinese was hinted by Yu Pin-fu who recently returned to Chungking from a mission of comforting Chiang's troops at the front, according to information received here from Chungking.

Yu Pin-fu is reported to have stated to Chungking authorities firstly, that a war cannot be won in the absence of fighting spirit even though favored with opportunity, geographical advantage and support of the people; secondly, that commanders and high officers must be far more sympathetic to the people; thirdly, the army must listen to the voice of the people more intently in order to attain a coalesce between the people and the army; fourthly, officers and men at the front should avoid feathering their own nests.

JAPANESE TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC TIES WITH F.I.C.

Yoshizawa Back at Post Promises to Do Best for Welfare of Both Nations

Domei

HANOI, April 18.—Completing his mission in Tokyo to negotiate with the central authorities, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, returned at the Hanoi airfield at 2 p.m. today.

In a press interview, Ambassador Yoshizawa said that the War of Greater East Asia has entered its second stage calling for best efforts for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"I expect that French Indo-China as one of members of Greater East Asia will extend its full cooperation with Japan for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I will do my best to bring about full economic collaboration between French Indo-China and Japan," he stated.

The Ambassador is expected shortly to meet Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China.

YUZAWA COMMENDS PEOPLE'S CONDUCT DURING AIR ATTACK

Home Minister Thanks People For Courageous Service During Saturday's Raid

LONDON BOMBINGS WORSE

Air Defense Chief States Valuable Experience Has Been Gained by Populace

The first air raid on the mainland of Japan was met with admirable fortitude and composure among those people who were exposed to the enemy planes, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa declared Saturday night. He warned however, the nation not to be off their guard. The Home Minister's statement, in substance, was as follows:

"Tokyo and a few districts were visited by enemy air raiders today, April 18, but the damage caused was very slight and no confusion was seen in the affected areas.

"Those directly concerned with the homeland defense, Government officials and civilian defense wardens alike, closely cooperated with one another and bravely engaged in their defense work. Thus they lent powerful aid to the regular defense forces. Throughout their activities, they behaved with admirable presence of mind and fortitude. As one responsible for the control of the nation's defense activity, I was greatly satisfied with this and herewith offer my heartfelt thanks to these public-spirited men and women.

"I am sure that the whole nation, since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, has been trained well enough in civilian air defense work, and believe that the people had a very good chance in making actual use of what they have obtained through their training. I also think that the people now could have a strong conviction that any future enemy air raids will be of no serious consequences as long as those concerned maintain a united defense against the raiders.

"Needless to say, we must not allow ourselves to be off guard even for a moment under the prevailing circumstances. The entire nation is required faithfully to follow what their defense authorities ask them to do and to bring about an air-tight national defense, stiffening their morale at the same time. Thus can we make the best use of our recent experience.

"In conclusion, I express my deep condolence for those who were injured in the raid."

Experience Valuable

Lieutenant-General Asasaburo Kobayashi, Chief of Staff of Air Defense Headquarters, issued a statement to the press Saturday evening, in which he characterized the hostile air raid on Japan Saturday as a "valuable experience" and lauding the citizens for the cool and efficient manner in which they cooperated to extinguish fires and to minimize damages.

Lieutenant-General Kobayashi described the attacks as a "valuable experience" inasmuch as, he said, they are bound to serve as a stimulant upon the home front, invigorating rather than hampering the national war effort. The bombing of non-military objectives in scattered areas of Japan, he said, will strengthen the national will and determination to prosecute the war against the United States and Britain until final victory has been won.

The statement expressed satisfaction over the composed and efficient manner in which citizens took part in air defense work, in which they had undergone thorough training. As much as the defense was well prepared and well carried out, the

(Continued on Page 2)

LAVAL COMPLETES FORMING CABINET

List of Names of New Ministers Handed by Premier-Elect to Marshal Petain

REASON FOR SHIFT GIVEN

Darlan Entrusted With Full Command of All French Air, Land and Naval Forces

Domei

VICHY, April 18.—Following the formation of his Cabinet, Pierre Laval, new Vichy Premier, today presented a list of new Cabinet Ministers to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief-of-State.

Previous to the announcement of the line-up of the new Government, Marshal Petain today made public the installation of the Premier in accordance with the new Constitution of France, promulgated on July 11, 1940.

In his instructions to the new Premier, Chief-of-State Petain declared:

"1. I, in the capacity of a French Marshal and the Chief-of-State of the French Republic, by virtue of Article 2 of the Constitution promulgated on July 11, 1940, hereby appoint a Chief of the Government for the purpose of having him attend to both internal and external affairs of France from this day on.

"2. The Chief-of-State shall appoint the Chief of the Government, who shall hold himself responsible to the Chief of the State.

"3. The Chief of the Government should present a list of Cabinet Ministers whom he has selected to the Chief-of-State for his approval. The Chief of the Government should explain the reason of his selection of Ministers to the Chief-of-State."

Cabinet Reshuffle Explained

Domei

VICHY, April 18.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief-of-State, after an examination of the political situation with Admiral Jean Francois Darlan and Premier Pierre Laval, decided that the present form of French Government no longer could meet the requirement of domestic and foreign policies of France, Paul Marion, State Secretary for Information, declared this afternoon in the Hotel de la Paix in connection with the announcement of the list of the new French Ministers.

In view of Admiral Darlan's special mission as his successor, Marshal Petain had decided to entrust him with the supreme command of all French land, sea and air forces, thus enabling Admiral Darlan to be present at Cabinet meetings if questions under his jurisdiction are to be discussed, Mr. Marion said.

In order to enhance the activities of the Government, Marshal Petain appointed Mr. Laval Chief of the Government, and as Premier, Mr. Laval will execute his duty under the authority of Chief-of-State Marshal Petain and will be responsible to him, the Information Secretary added.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

AMERICANS INDIFFERENT TOWARD WAR

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.—According to information reaching here, U.S. Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, in a statement before the House of Representatives declared that the American people are not very anxious to invest their money in war bonds, and that the American public was indifferent toward the war. Secretary Morgenthau expressed the hope that the people would change their attitude or otherwise he would have to take compulsory measures in this connection. During the course of his report, Mr. Morgenthau mentioned various industrial undertakings which successfully applied methods to induce their employes to buy national bonds.

NEXT 200 DAYS SERIOUS, ADMITS PRODUCTION CHIEF

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.—Information from Washington states that the Chief of the Office of Production Management declared that the next 200 days will be serious for America and for the Allies. If, in the meantime, it has not been possible to arrive at a maximum production in North America, it may forecast an inevitable catastrophe, the United States official admitted.

Two Sultans of Sunda Archipelago Send Out Invitations to Japanese to Occupy Islands

Domei

SURABAYA, April 18.—In coordination with the reconstruction program being carried out by the Japanese Army in Java, the two Sultans of Sumbawa and Bima islands in the Sunda archipelago sent four emissaries to a certain Japanese commander, requesting the early Japanese occupation of the islands to restore peace and order in the territory under their reign.

Sumbawa Island, which has a population of 450,000 is the largest island in the Sunda archipelago, and the Sultan of this island, who is the brother of the Sultan of Bima, has been noted for his pro-Japanese attitude.

Upon hearing that the Japanese troops had landed in Java on March 1, the Sultan at once hoisted the Japanese flag over the Palace, and enthusiastically awaited the arrival of the Japanese armies.

This friendly gesture on the part of the Sultan, however, was abruptly obstructed by a troop of Dutch soldiers stationed in the island who tore down the Japanese flag waving over the Palace buildings.

Enraged by this act, the Sultan ordered two companies of his own palace guards to open fire upon the Dutch troops, and after fierce engagements subdued all of the Dutch troops. Eight Dutch Government representatives were imprisoned.

Following the internment of all the Dutch in the island, the Sultan has confiscated the banks and all Government property, and is eagerly awaiting the arrival of the Japanese Forces, it was disclosed by the emissaries.

U.S. ENVOY TO VICHY TO MEET ROOSEVELT

Leahy Returning for Consultations—Welles Silent on Purported Resignation of Petain

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—President Roosevelt will recall to Washington for consultations Rear-Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles announced in the press conference yesterday, according to a Washington report reaching here.

Since Mrs. Leahy has undergone a surgical operation, however, Undersecretary Welles stated that Ambassador Leahy will be unable to return for a few weeks, adding the Ambassador will leave for Washington as soon as Mrs. Leahy recovers.

On the ground that no official report has been received as yet, the Undersecretary declined to comment on press reports regarding the resignation of Premier Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

Asked about the contents of his interview with the French Ambassador to Washington, Gaston Henry-Haye, he said the French Ambassador had handed him the French Government's message, the contents of which has been announced.

"I expressed regret over the French protest against the opening of the American Consulate at Brazzaville, in French Congo, after emphasizing the need of maintaining friendly relations, which have continued for the past 150 years between the United States and France," the Undersecretary declared.

1,000 SOVIET PILL-BOXES TAKEN BY GERMAN FORCES

Axis Fighters Down 17 British Craft in Spectacular Aerial Combat

Domei

BERLIN, April 18.—While dealing an annihilating blow to part of the Soviet 33rd Army, the German forces on the eastern front have captured a total of 45 villages and approximately 1,000 enemy pill-boxes, after driving away the enemy troops which had been putting up stubborn resistance for several days, the High Command announced today.

Bomber formations of the Luftwaffe yesterday directed relentless bombing assaults against Soviet land forces, mechanized corps and also supply lines on the rear, the communique disclosed.

In the Black Sea, German bombers sunk an enemy merchantman of a 7,000-ton class, the communique said.

In spectacular air battles, German fighters on Friday were said to have brought down 17 British bombers and fighters which appeared over the German occupied areas of France.

Meets President Wang

Domei

NANKING, April 18.—Arriving here by air from Shanghai at 9:30 a.m. today, Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, acting Secretary-General of the China Affairs Board, called on President Wang Ching-wei at his official residence, at 6 p.m., and exchanged views on various matters.

LOSSES DEMORALIZE ENGLAND'S SHIPPING

British Navy Now Requisitioning Old Training Ships to Augment Fleet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—British shipping schedules have been thrown into utmost confusion by the sudden increase in shipping losses caused by the Axis naval offensive in the sea lanes throughout the world, especially in the Caribbean Sea and the Indian Ocean, according to a London correspondent of the Social-Demokraten today.

Brenden Bracken, British Minister of Information, frankly has admitted the seriousness of the British and Allied losses in warships and merchantmen, the report said.

Meanwhile, the Stockholm-Tidningen-Stockholms Dagblad, in commenting on Britain's maritime position, declared that the requisitioning of old training ships such as the Argus, for active service indicates the sad plight of the British navy.

The British navy has suffered especially heavily at the hands of the Japanese Fleet, being gradually decimated in one encounter after another by smashing naval tactics, the journal said.

British Freighter Sunk

Domei

VICHY, April 17.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a medium-sized British freighter has been torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean Sea, Havas reports from Washington.

British Taxes Upped

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—To meet a drastic revision in the budget, the British Government recently has announced a comprehensive change in tax rates, raising the duty on toilet articles and on tobacco to 33 per cent while income taxes will bear a 37½ and 50 per cent tax on annual incomes of £2,000 and £5,000, respectively, according to a London report received here today.

Plans to increase the tax burden on laborers are considered, it was said.

RANGOON INDIANS HAPPY TO AID IN SPHERE WORK

Many Cooperating With Japanese Authorities in Rebuilding New Burma

Domei

RANGOON, April 18.—Realizing the true aim of the program to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Indian residents in Rangoon now are cooperating with the Japanese authorities in rehabilitation work in the Burmese capital.

Pointing out India's geographical proximity to Burma, observers here attach great importance to such an attitude of the Indian residents.

The day is near at hand when India will rise to liberate itself from Britain's long bondage opine these observers.

Rites for War Dead

Domei

MEDAN, April 18.—Memorial services for Japanese soldiers killed in action in northern Sumatra were held here at 3 p.m. today under the auspices of the Japanese Units, which participated in the Sumatra campaign.

Steady Drive Made Toward Central Panay Island

LITTLE RESISTANCE

Two Strategic Sites on Billiton Isle Occupied in Move

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 18.—Following occupation Wednesday of harbor facilities at Santa Ana, on the island of Guimaras, across the Iloilo Strait from the island of Panay, Japanese Naval Forces at 9:00 a.m. today effected a landing at Santa Rosario, to the north of Santa Ana, completely occupying the docks and oil tanks without any resistance from the enemy, Navy Press Section correspondents disclosed.

The Japanese landing party was welcomed at the docks by the inhabitants who spoke simple Japanese, the correspondents said. After a few question, it was learned that the inhabitants had a general understanding and respect for the Japanese as the island frequently had been visited by Japanese fishermen, while many of the women were wives of Japanese residents.

Steady Progress Made

Domei

PHILIPPINE FRONT, April 19.—The Japanese Forces which landed on April 16 on the northern and southern shores of Panay Island, by yesterday morning had made much progress in drives toward the central part of the island, it was revealed by air reconnaissance.

The Japanese Units smashing northward have reached Pototan sector 45 miles to the north of Iloilo, while the other units driving southward along the Capis-Iloilo railroad had reached points 30 kilometers south of Capis.

At this rate, the northward-bound Japanese Forces will contact the other units driving southward in a few days.

Enemy Forces Strafed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 19.—Japanese Army aircraft early yesterday morning carried out a low-altitude attack against enemy forces fleeing on the plains of Panay Island, causing heavy casualties as well as damage to enemy trucks.

Meanwhile, another Japanese air formation heavily attacked enemy positions in a mountainous area northwest of Cebu City, on Cebu Island.

Mangar Occupied

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, April 19.—The Japanese Army Units clearing up enemy remnants on Billiton Island, east of Sumatra, occupied by Thursday Mangar and Tandjeongpandan, taking prisoner 40 Dutch troops during the operations.

Complete control of the tin resources of the island has been assumed by the Japanese.

Meanwhile, in following up their occupation of Gunung Sitoli and Sioban, respectively situated on Nias and Sipora islands in the Indian Ocean west of Sumatra, the Japanese columns have brought military resources on both islands under control.

Gunung Sitoli Taken

Domei

AT A JAPANESE BASE, April 18.—Japanese Units, which have been cleaning up neighboring is-

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U.S. REVERSES LAID TO PUBLIC ILLUSIONS

Australia Not Important, America Not Invincible, Says New York Times

Transocean

LISBON, April 1.—Warning the American public to cast aside their illusion that the United States is the most powerful country in the world and that it is invincible, the military correspondent of the New York Times declared that this was the very reason for the reverses to date, in a recent article which appeared in the well-known paper.

According to the correspondent, one of the greatest deceptions to which the Americans had become prey had been that the revolutions in Europe did not affect the United States, that Japan was weak and that the great defensive bulwarks on the side of the Allies—Scapa Flow, Maginot Line, Singapore, Pearl Harbor—were not to be taken.

The outcome of these errors was the fact that the United States and her Allies were beaten and hopelessly encircled everywhere in the world: in the Philippines and on Malacca, in China, Burma, Australia, in the Pacific, and also in the Atlantic where German submarines were not only sinking American ships, but also penetrating the outer defenses of the Panama Canal.

Despite these terrible lessons, however, there were still numerous great illusions not only among the general public, but also among many leading Government officials. One of these illusions was that the United States was the most powerful country in the world and could not lose in war, yet could even win it without taking the best men into the Government. They never guessed that the war could not be won with the officers and captains who still cling to the old system of warfare, he added.

A very dangerous illusion, furthermore, was created by showering optimistic war reports on the Americans, misleading their friend and their foe. The idea that money is power is highly deceptive in times of war, and the Axis Powers cannot be defeated by the 40-hour week.

With regard to the shift of its factories to war production the United States is lagging behind Germany for five years, he said.

In conclusion he declared as follows:

"Australia is not of vital importance to the Allies, the correspondent continues, but is an outpost which can be lost without losing the entire war. So far as Pacific strategy is concerned, both Australia and New Zealand are not of vital importance owing to the great distance of 8,000 miles involved.

"Hawaii, China, Burma, India, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, as well as the Soviet Union, became of greater importance after the fall of Singapore and Surabaya. Compared with the Australian outpost, the Middle East, India and Burma are like traffic centers.

"The Soviet Union continues to be America's main hope and Great Britain is only a base from which some day western Europe can be successfully attacked.

"The initial success of the enemy had been so great, the theaters of war were so immense, the forces of the United States so dispersed and the exercise of power so difficult owing to a lack of tonnage that one cannot hope to hold everything. The great interest shown by the people in Australia must not distort the picture of the world war."

NEW CABINET ORGANIZED BY SYRIA PREMIER BARAZI

Reshuffle Due to Inability of Former Head to Fill War, Education Posts

Domei

BERLIN, April 18.—The new Syrian Cabinet under Premier Husni Barazi was successful organized today, and the Premier immediately presented the list of the members of his cabinet to President Sheich Dajeldin Hesi, the German News Agency reports from Ankara.

The change in the Syrian Cabinet was occasioned by the fact that the previous Premier, Hassan el Hakim, had failed to find successors for the Minister of War and the Minister of Education, who recently resigned.

The members of the new Syrian Cabinet are as follows:

Premier and concurrently Minister of Interior—Husni Barazi

Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Minister of Finance—Sayez Khury

Minister of Education—Hikmet Hiraki

Minister of Propaganda—Munir el Adjalani

Minister of War—Amin Hassan el Atrashe

Minister of Economics—Mohammed Abbaz

INDIANS EVACUATE

40,000 Officers and Men Withdraw From Burma District

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—The Indian authorities yesterday announced that about 40,000 Indian naval officers and men withdrew from ports in the Burma district, according to a United Press New Delhi dispatch.

Meanwhile, about 20,000 Indians under the protection of the Indian navy evacuated in the past four weeks the Burma district to India, another New Delhi report said.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Japanese Army Completes Bataan Peninsula Conquest

The Japanese Army completed its occupation of Bataan Peninsula last week as the American forces in that area gave up the fight on the eighth day of the general assault. Although a few survivors apparently managed to escape to the island fortress of Corregidor, the overwhelming bulk of the defense forces fell into the hands of the victorious Japanese.

Among those taken prisoner were at least four major-generals, including the commander of all the enemy forces in the Bataan area, the commander of the First Army, the commander of the Second Army, and the commander of the Philippines Army, as well as other generals commanding divisions and brigades galore.

Reports from America originally claimed that the number taken prisoner did not exceed 36,000, but as the count by the Japanese reached 40,000 and then climbed to 50,000, the Americans by the end of the week were going one better by admitting that more than 60,000 of their men had been taken captive. The amount of arms and equipment which also fell into the hands of the Japanese likewise reached prodigious proportions.

With the fall of Bataan, the island of Corregidor, completely cut off from the rest of the world, seemed on the verge of following suit. Although its extensive fortifications render it as nearly unassailable as the power of man can make it, its end was considered near as the Japanese pounded it with heavy artillery from newly-acquired positions on the Bataan Peninsula.

Meanwhile in Washington, the fall of the Bataan Peninsula caused a flurry of resentment against the authorities who had pictured the defenses as being stronger than they really proved to be. Rumors were rife that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson might be dismissed in disgrace.

Lt.-Gen. Homma Named As Philippines Commander

With the completion of the capture of Bataan, Imperial Headquarters announced that the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines who had led the successful operations was Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma.

The announcement effectively blasted the fantastic rumors which the enemy had been circulating for several weeks concerning the identity of the Japanese commander. The false information which the enemy had themselves apparently believed demonstrates the ineptness and unreliability of American military intelligence was the laughing comment of most observers.

"It was geography rather than the American soldiers which caused us the most trouble during the Bataan drive", explained General Homma in his first press interview since the completion of the assault.

Japanese Occupy Cebu and Panay

With effective American resistance in the Philippines shattered as a result of the fall of Bataan, Japanese Forces quickly extended their mopping up operations to more remote regions. Attacking by air, land, and sea, the Japanese during the past week occupied the islands of Cebu and Panay. The cities of Cebu and Iloilo, ranking next to Manila in size, promptly came under the control of the Japanese. Only desultory resistance in the hinterland hills remained.

Indian troopers captured in earlier campaigns, who had subsequently volunteered for service with the Japanese Forces, went into action on the Japanese side for the first time as they manned batteries of anti-aircraft guns during the attack on Cebu.

Confusion Follows Japan's Indian Ocean Operations

As an aftermath of the recent extensive operations of the Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean, wild confusion prevailed along the eastern coast of India as the authorities ordered a wholesale evacuation of the population inland.

In the meantime, further details kept pouring in concerning the surprising extent of the results of Japan's offensive in the Bay of Bengal. Although earlier reports of the sinking of two light British cruisers proved incorrect, the already stupendous British losses were increased by the sinking last week of the Indian army escort ship Indus (1,190 tons).

Prime Minister Winston Churchill vainly tried to stave off criticism as he admitted dismal failure before an aroused House of Commons. Without explanation, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Ocean fleet, was summarily replaced by Admiral James Somerville, former commander of the fleet in the western Mediterranean.

Mahatma Gandhi added his voice to Britain's discomfiture by declaring in an interview for the Daily Express: "What useful purpose will be served by the Indian people in fighting the Japanese? India will not fight whatever happens. Chungking is in the wrong in carrying on a war of resistance against Japan. If the Chinese people do not resist the Japanese, do not take up arms, and do not destroy crops, Japan will not kill them. Japan will not kill people who do not offer resistance."

Unarmed Steamer Sinks Submarine

Another story of the sinking of an enemy submarine by a mere merchant vessel came to light last week. This time it was the totally unarmed Japanese steamer Shinho Maru which rammed the submarine that tried to torpedo it, sending the submarine instead to destruction.

The story follows close on the heels of the report received earlier of the civilian tanker Hoyo Maru which sank an enemy submarine off the coast of New Britain on March 31.

Japan Repels Air Raid; Downs Nine Enemy Planes

Japan greeted her first air raid with almost casual indifference as enemy planes appeared over Tokyo and a few other points last week-end. Obviously a weak hit-and-run sortie, the attack failed to damage any military establishments but the enemy planes for the most part confined themselves to dropping incendiary bombs on school buildings and machine-gunning an elementary school pupil before being driven off.

Nine enemy planes were shot down as the well-drilled air defense machinery went into action with dress-rehearsal precision. Damages proved to be exceedingly slight, the few fires which were caused being put out within minutes of being discovered. Most of the inhabitants of Tokyo, hearing the alarm, failed to realize that it was more than the periodical rehearsal until the raid was practically over.

The attack seemed to have been directed at Tokyo and Yokohama, although most of the enemy planes were driven off to sea before reaching their objectives. Two planes appeared over Nagoya and one lone plane wandered off as far as Kobe but with negligible effect.

Army Issues Policy for Southern Construction

The Army last week outlined its basic policy concerning construction work in the southern regions. Speaking at considerable length, Lieutenant-Colonel Tsukasa Kato of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office explained the specific ways in which the newly occupied areas are to be integrated into the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The declaration was hailed generally as a sign that the war has progressed to the point where the work of construction is already overshadowing the work of fighting.

Among the points stressed by Army spokesman were: (1) development of material resources, especially those which are vitally required for the prosecution of the war, (2) prevention of material resources from passing into the enemy's hands, (3) self-sustaining of the armies in the field, and (4) direction of the existing enterprises of the southern areas to be of service to Japanese interests.

While the immediate objective is to attain economic self-sufficiency so as to overcome the economic warfare waged by Britain and America, the Army spokesman cautioned: "It is at the same time most important that Japanese nationals should conscientiously refrain from any attitude of presumptiousness toward the native inhabitants lest a state of repression and extortion similar to that which has hitherto been witnessed in the attitude of British, American, and Dutch peoples should recur."

Sultans of Malaya Pledge Cooperation

Hailing the return of peace and normalcy to the Malay Peninsula, the sultans of the nine states of Malaya last week made a formal visit to Shonan City, erstwhile Singapore. Expressing their surprise and gratification over the speedy reconstruction of the area by the Japanese, the native rulers pledged their loyalty and cooperation to the new regime.

At a reception given by Lieutenant - General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malaya, the sultans congratulated their host on the brilliant success of Japanese arms and expressed their joy in being freed from the oppression of the British. Later the visitors called on the commander of a naval unit on board his ship at Shonan Port.

The native sultans also held a round-table discussion with representatives of the press. All were loud in their praises of the treatment their states had received in the hands of the Japanese Army.

Retiring Ambassador Returns From Russia

Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retiring Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived in Tokyo last week after a trip across Siberia from Kuibishev. Relinquishing his post to Ambassador-elect Naotake Sato after a term of a year and a half, the retiring diplomat aptly observed on his return that Japanese-Russian relations will probably remain unchanged as long as the general international situation remains unchanged.

Soviet Re-Affirms Neutral Attitude

The Soviet Union will observe neutrality toward Japan as long as Japan adheres to its present policy. Such was the editorial declaration last week of the Pravda, influential journal often considered to be the mouthpiece of the Soviet Government, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

Reserved but generally favorable comment was the cautious response of most of the Japanese papers. In her attitude toward Japan, Russia should avoid the mistake of being used as a cat's-paw of Britain and America, was a typical reaction.

Undersea Railway Tunnel Completed

Climaxing five years of notable engineering efforts, Kammon Tunnel, the undersea railway passage connecting the islands of Kyushu and Honshu, reached formal completion last week.

The unusual tunnel, which bores under the Strait of Shimonoseki to connect the city of Shimonoseki on the main Japanese island of Honshu with Moji on the island of Kyushu, will make possible through rail traffic over the greater part of the length of the Empire. Electrical installations in the tunnel are expected to be completed by the end of May.

War Saves China Customs 900,000 Yuan Monthly

A 900,000 Yuan savings in its monthly payroll is the welcome consequence of the War of Greater East Asia to the Chinese Maritime Customs. The 208 British employes who were ousted at the outbreak of the war drew salaries exceeding by that amount the salaries now paid to the Japanese and Chinese officials who have replaced them.

In the Hankow Customs office, the salaries of the three Britishers formerly stationed there equalled the combined salaries of 23 Chinese employes, it was revealed.

Fifty Chinese Movie Stars to Visit Tokyo

A troupe of 50 Chinese movie stars will visit Tokyo in the near future, it was revealed last week. The party will include such famous stars as Miss Chen Yushang, Miss Chen Yen-yen, and Miss Chou Man-hwa. Several noted directors and producers are also to accompany the party.

Production of several pictures in collaboration with the leading stars of Japan is one of the purposes of the visit, according to Nagamasa Kawakita, vice-president of the newly-organized Union of Motion Picture Corporations of China and a strong proponent of motion pictures as a means of promoting international friendship.

Yuzawa Commends People's Conduct During Air Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

attack by American planes was carried with random aim, with no regard for the nature of the targets of bombs.

Nothing to Fear

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to China, now in the capital on leave of absence, Saturday afternoon warned the nation not to be alarmed by enemy air raids.

Mr. Shigemitsu, in an interview with the press at his home in Kojimachi-ku, recalled his experiences in London when Germans heavily bombed the British capital.

He said: "Air raids are nothing to be feared, if the nation remains calm and indomnitable. Compared with German raids on London, today's air attacks cannot be called an air raid in any sense of the word. You know, the British have endured bombing raids for more than full two years. If we lose our senses, Americans and Britishers would clap their hands and laugh at us.

"After all, it is most important for the people to be fully prepared mentally against air raids and to recognize the fact that air raids cannot be completely warded off no matter how much we are on the guard. Americans must have aimed at disturbing our morale and we should not fall into their trap."

Further Perfection Needed

As city authorities rushed relief parties with food and medical supplies to affected areas of hostile bombing carrying out carefully prepared program, Seiichiro Yasui, director of the defense bureau of the Tokyo Municipality, at a press interview Saturday urged all citizens to avail themselves of this opportunity to renew their determination to safeguard the metropolis from enemy attacks, primarily exerting their efforts for the safety of the Imperial Family.

Mr. Yasui, warning the people against the possibility of repeated enemy raids against the capital, stressed the imperative need for further perfection of air defense measures.

Negro Problem, Anti-British Sentiment, Now Giving America Plenty of Headaches

D.N.B.

GENEVA, April 17.—An eye-witness account of the current conditions prevailing in the United States as regards the Negro problem and the anti-British sentiment are described in the periodical, Life, by William Hickey, the special correspondent of the London Daily Express, who had been staying in the States.

According to the correspondent's account, he declared that when he arrived in New York last autumn, he was astounded at the extravagant sights seen in that metropolis. For instance, he said, in some part of the variety problems on Broadway, he saw waterfalls improvised by a few tons of sugar.

New Yorkers, however, got a thrill, he added, because when he left the city most of the restaurants were giving out rationed portions of sugar to their customers as has been the case already in practise for a long time in London. Consequently, he asserted the war had begun with a catastrophe for the United States.

In his observation, he stated that a great danger lurking for the United States were the Negroes and if one wanted to know their attitude toward the war, one had only to study their newspapers and talk to them privately.

In the light of this fact, he declared that the American attitude vis-a-vis the Negro problem had to be changed radically if the Negroes were to be won over to the United States war policy.

In his opinion, he found that the greatest danger to the British-American cooperation was the anti-British feeling in the United States.

According to his experiences, he remarked that the American sentiment against Britain was not so enterprising as before December 7 last year. This, he attributed to the defeats of the British at Singapore, Libya, the passage of the German warships through the English Channel and other dismal showings of the Churchill Government and asserted that this could not be altered by a few victories.

Better proof of the United States' aloof stand toward Britain, he said, was to talk to an American for he will tell you he does not like the British.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS AIR VIEWS ABOUT DEFENSE

Delegates Hold Conference Here To Drive Home to People On Its Importance

A conference was started on Sunday morning among 64 prefectural school inspectors called up to Tokyo from all over the country at the Yoseikan Hall, a Tokyo prefectural establishment, in order to discuss how to guide the provincial people's thought so that they will have a thorough understanding of the significance of national defense, reports Domei.

The discussion will be continued up to April 24, and part of the conferees' time will be spent in listening to the lectures on various phases of national defense activity to be given by several high-ranking Army officers and Government officials.

Japanese Naval Units Land on Santa Rosario

(Continued From Page 1)

lands in the Indian Ocean off Sumatra since the middle of this month, occupied Gunung Sitoli, largest city on Nias Island at 11:00 a.m. April 17.

Other Japanese Units at the same time occupied Sioban on the Sipora Island.

HONGKONG READY TO HOLD HORSE RACE EVENT SOON

Scheduled April 25, 26 Under Supervision of Government-General—Tickets now on Sale

Domei

HONGKONG, April 19.—With various social activities being restored in Hongkong under the supervision of the Government-General, the spring horse races, one of the most popular sporting events of the city, will be held on April 25 and 26.

The selling of tickets to the event commenced on April 17, and Hongkong citizens are eagerly looking forward to the occasion.

Meanwhile, arrangements have been made for the operation of special trams from the center of the city to the race course during the two days.

SHOWS GO ON DESPITE RAID

Tokyo Playhouses Hold Performances During Excitement

Despite the city's first air raid, the numerous and varied movie and theatrical houses of Tokyo continued their performances as usual on Saturday, reported Domei.

The only exceptions were the Kabukiza and the Imperial Theater, which postponed their afternoon performances, while Asakusa's show houses terminated their day's run at approximately 6 p.m.

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AMERICAN REBUFFED IN INDIA AND FRANCE

Johnson Given Cold Shoulder By Nehru—Vichy Rejects U.S. Note

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 17.—Within the last few days, two foreign political events have made it apparent how much credit Roosevelt's policy aiming at world domination has lost all over the world states the Berliner Borsenzeitung. In the first place it was the miserable role, his special representative Johnson played in India. He had turned up in India in order to facilitate Cripps' task and to safeguard United States interests in this British Colony. The fact that Nehru could dare to express openly that he had neither asked for North American mediation nor for guarantees throw a characteristic light on how little admiration is left in India for anything American.

In the case of France, too, Roosevelt has made a serious mistake. With unparalleled arrogance the State Department, upon an inquiry from Vichy as to how it could have nominated a new American consul in Brazzaville without consulting the French authorities first, had given an answer which was sharply rejected by the French Government. Washington was notified that the French Government needed no lesson on patriotism from foreign countries and that it refused to accept the American note, couched in insulting terms, which tried to discredit France's attitude in the eyes of the world.

If Roosevelt thinks that American prestige is still doing wonders in the world and that because of it "all nations of good-will" will espouse America's cause he is mistaken. The nations have become too wide awake in order to fall into North American traps. Donovan's success in the Balkans could not be so easily repeated a second time. The pitiful failure of Johnson in India proves this conclusively. By the European nations, Roosevelt, today, is considered as the man who with all means at his disposal is trying to help Bolshevism gain domination over this continent. For this reason alone he appears to the European nations, fighting against the red menace, as their proper enemy. Roosevelt would like to call this war the "war of survival." In reality this war is being waged for the survival of all free nations who neither want to be subjected to the Anglo-American plutocracy, nor be destroyed by Bolshevism.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 4)

the emotional, inclining in his mid-career toward intellectual criticism, and thereafter developed anew in the direction of the settled attitude—as indicated in Osaka no Yado—of melting together these two characteristics: of criticizing but after all enjoying the charm of complex human life. Later, confronted with the ideological chaos of the Showa era (1296—), he began to exhibit a rather strong attachment to the kind of dogma contained in Osaka no Yado.

His literary ventures cover a long period and are marked by a fairly vigorous activity, having published such stories as Yamanote no Ko (Native of Uptown Tokyo), 1911; Nichiyo (Sunday), 1918; Osaka, 1919; Tsutome-nin (A Salaried Man), 1923-24; Yotsugi (The Heir), 1935; such plays as Hanataba (A Bouquet), 1926; and Ritsuko to Mizue (Ritsuko and Mizue), 1928; as well as a collection of several critical works brought together in one volume under the title Kaigara Tsuiho (Ostracism) and what may be termed a souvenir of his visit abroad, entitled Eikyo Zakki (Miscellaneous Notes of the British Capital), 1921, and other travel literature. His principal occupation being that of clerkship, the hero of Osaka no Yado may be said, to a certain extent at least, to be a projection of himself—(K.B.S.)

(The End)

Economic Cooperation Successful in Europe

(Continued From Page 4)

applied to the occupied territories and to those controlled by Germany.

By transferring production for civilian needs in particular to the highly developed industrial territories in the west, we increase the armament potential of the Reich by placing its industry at the exclusive disposal of wartime production while on the other hand we avoid the non-utilization of valuable labor and production capacities of those territories.

Close Cooperation

The necessity of a close European cooperation in the economic field is being increasingly recognized in all European countries which did not join the European economic sphere of their own free will. In view of this sympathetic attitude the organization preconditions for such a collaboration can be created without great difficulty.

Successes, achieved so far by European cooperation in the field of raw materials as well as in that of industrial production, are enormous. Furthermore the blows the German armed forces struck in the east have opened up new tremendous perspectives for the European armament potential. Thus we can confidently look into the future, knowing that the new Europe, by intensifying its cooperation, will build up an economic structure, guaranteeing final victory.

Music Notes

Professor Shuichi Tsugawa will conduct the 35th periodical musical lecture recital sponsored by the Church Music Research Society, 7 to 9 p.m. Monday, April 20, at the Shinjuku Christian Church, speaking on The Greek Church Hymns of the Latter Period.

A musical lecture course will be inaugurated by the Music Friends Society (Ongaku Dokokai) at its headquarters in the Japanese Language and Culture Association (Nichigo Bunga Kyokai) building, 3 of 9 Shiba Park, Shiba-ku, Monday, April 20. The subjects of the series include courses in the leading of brass bands and the composing of patriotic songs; advanced musical composition classes; an introduction into musical harmony; a study of the method of harmonizing Oriental melodies; lectures on music appreciation and history, and practical classes in piano, violin, and singing. Classes will be held from 3 to 8 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

The third performance by the Tokyo Piano Trio (Masayasu Suzuki, piano; Hisanao Ono, violin; Mitsuyo Uchida, cello) which had been announced for Monday, April 20, has been postponed till Wednesday, May 6, when it will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Under the auspices of the National Music Section of the Japan Musical Culture Association, a concert by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra; Miss Sayoko Iguchi, soprano, and others will be given at the Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m. Tuesday, April 21.

Mozart's Sonata in A major, Koechel No. 526, and Bach's Violin Concerto in E major are the main numbers on the program of a violin recital to be presented by Haruhiko Okami of the Tokyo Academy of Music, 7 p.m. Friday, April 24, at the Nihon Seinenkan. Other selections to be played are by Sarasate, Schubert, Dvorak, and Vieuxtemps.

In aid of the military relief funds, a special concert will be offered at the Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m. Sunday, April 26, by a group of the best known vocal disciples of Madam Margarethe Netke-Loewe, including Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, Madam Taneko Seki, Keiro Kin, Shin-ichi Katsura, Miss Yuriko Ishikawa, Mrs. Shizuko Nikaido, Soshun Ri, Hideo Ono, Miss Meishin Kin, Mrs. Haruko Mori, Miss Aiko Akagi, and Yoshio Hayashi. Piano accompaniments will be played by Misses Sonoko Hoshina, Tazuko Okabe, Yoko Matsukuma, and Sumire Hoshina.

The Third Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert will be given by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Klaus Prigsheim, 6:30 p.m. Thursday, April 30, at the Sangyo Kaikan. Takashi Kurata, cellist, will be presented as the soloist in the second suite for Violoncello by Caix d'Hervelois.

In memory of the late Toshiko Sekiya, who was one of the few Japanese singers of international fame, Miss Yasuyo Koizumi who was one of her pupils will give her first recital at the Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m. Friday, May 1. Two Japanese songs composed by the late soprano, "Edo Komori-Uta", and "Shiyo no Misaki", have been especially included into the program.

The second program in the "Beethoven Cycle" of four concerts by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Saturday, May 2, with Professor Manfred Gurlitt directing performances of the Overture, "Weihe des Hauses", and the Ninth Symphony ("Choral"). A solo quartet composed of Miss Kayoko Izaki, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, and Keikichi Yatabe, baritone; and the Kunitachi Music School Chorus will participate in the symphony performance.

The Ninth Symphony only will be presented by the same artists from 2 p.m. the same day, for the 1[illegible]th Symphony Appreciation Concert for Young People, sponsored by the Young Peoples Symphony Appreciation Society also at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Several well-known artists will participate in the Fifth Tokyo House Music Concert to be given at the Kyoritsu Hall, 6:40 p.m Saturday, May 2. Among the program items are bass solos by Tsugundo Maki; violin solos by Miss Valentine Abaza; soprano solos by Mrs. Suzuko Nikaido; and performances by Miss Shigeko Suwa, violin; Miss Yoshiko Azuma, soprano; Miss Michiko Miyazaki, piano; Miss Keiko Inoue soprano; Miss Chiyo Tsuge, piano; and Miss Sumire Hoshino, piano.

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Press Comments

Sunday, April 19

ASAHI—Enemy's First Air Raid
NICHI NICHI—Debacle of Anglo-Indian-Chungking Forces
MIYAKO—Growing Discontent in Britain and America
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Enemy's Feeble Raid on Japan

Enemy's First Air Raid

ASAHI—Tokyo suffered the first air raid on Saturday 30 minutes after noon. Enemy planes raided the Keihin district from several directions and dropped some incendiary bombs, causing fires. Thanks to the vigorous counter-attacks made by Japanese Air Units and anti-aircraft batteries, however, nine hostile raiders were immediately shot down, the others being driven off. Nagoya, Kobe and other places were also raided and some incendiary bombs were dropped.

As Japan is now engaged in a war of an unprecedented magnitude, on the issue of which she stakes her future rise or fall, the nation had been fully prepared for such hostile visitations. Saturday's air raid, therefore, simply means that what had been expected has happened. What is noteworthy is the fact that it was 130 days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that the enemy could ever launch its first air raid on Japan Proper. The prompt action of Japanese air defense units and the excellent activity of neighborhood associations will surely restrict the damage to be inflicted by enemy raiders to the minimum, but it is necessary for the nation to keep constantly in mind the fact that the end of the War of Greater East Asia is still far off and that it be ready to meet any emergencies that may arise hereafter with calmness and resolution. Such is, indeed, the greatest responsibility incumbent on the nation under the war situation.

Debacle of Anglo-Indian-Chungking Forces

NICHI NICHI—The Imperial Army which occupied Rangoon some time ago is continuing its vigorous advance. According to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters on April 18, in the period from March 10 to April 14, the Japanese Army engaged from 40,000 to 50,000 enemy troops on the Burma front, and of these enemy forces, Chungking troops included 25,000 to 30,000. Judging from the fact disclosed by the above-mentioned Imperial Headquarters' announcement that the number of dead bodies left behind by the enemy during the period under review exceeded 4,500, the blow inflicted by the Japanese on the enemy forces must have been very severe. The enemy planes shot down are given as 120 and the tanks, motorcars and rolling stock captured are put at 62, 238, and 449 respectively.

When Chiang Kai-shek promised his cooperation to the British army in Burma, he secretly desired to exploit the British forces for his own purpose, but in this expectation he has been disappointed altogether. For he found the British army a very weak ally to fight with, and soon realized that it was his army that was being exploited by Britain. His keen disappointment is reflected in the vehement attacks being made by the organ of the Chungking Government on the British army for its weakness and spiritlessness.

Both Britain and Chungking are being exposed to a serious menace now. The fact that the Burmese people are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese Forces everywhere must be a grave menace to Britain, especially as Burma is contiguous to India, who has recently been manifesting a recalcitrant attitude toward Britain. On the other hand, Chiang Kai-shek, who had sent his troops into Burma in hopes of recovering the Burma supply route, has not only suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Japanese Army but is feeling great chagrin at the thought that he was simply exploited by Britain. Altogether, it is confidently to be hoped that the complete collapse of the Anglo-Indian-Chungking forces in Burma is not far off.

Growing Discontent in Britain and America

MIYAKO—The discontent of the British people with their Government is steadily growing, because they have not heard a single report of victory ever since the War of Greater East Asia started. It is no wonder that Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, himself is so disappointed at the endless series of defeats of British forces, air, land and sea, that he lacks the courage to make any report in Parliament on the war situation. A similar sentiment prevails among the American people also.

Military commentators in America are unanimous in attacking the Government for its incompetence and shiftlessness and in demanding the dismissal of military leaders. Britain and America were proud of their forces simply because they are equipped with plenty of efficient arms and they formed the hasty conclusion that the Japanese Forces were no match for them. They were ignorant of the actual fighting spirit and strength of the Japanese Army, born of its intensive training for many years. It is small wonder that the British and American forces, when pitted against this very efficient Japanese Army, should suffer a disastrous defeat each time.

As to the enemy troops recruited from Australia and other colonial districts, they do not even know the reason why they are fighting. Many of them feel considerable relief when taken prisoner. It is a matter of course that such an Army cannot win even a single battle against the brave and courageous Japanese Army.

Enemy's Feeble Raid on Japan

CHUGAI SHOGYO—It was anticipated for some time that the American and British forces, which have lost every battle that has hitherto been fought, will embark on an air raid on Japan in an attempt to cover their miserable debacles up to the present. It is also common knowledge that, in view of the peculiar characteristics of airplanes, it is difficult to keep enemy planes permanently off these shores, no matter how perfect the air defense equipment of this country may be.

There is, therefore, nothing strange about the fact that some enemy planes raided Tokyo and other places on Saturday afternoon. These raiders were soon driven off by the Japanese defense units, in the air and on land, which counter-attacked them vigorously. The ultimate aim of air defense is, of course, to keep the land entirely immune from hostile air raids, and it is hardly necessary to say that ceaseless preparation and training must be made for the attainment of this object.

However in the event of air raids, as in the present case, the Army, the Government and the people must act in perfect accord to repulse the raiders and limit any damage that may be inflicted to the minimum. As for the general public, it must give full play to the results of the air defense training which it has hitherto gone through. The most important thing is that the people at large should remain calm and collected under all circumstances. The sense of alarm and consternation which the public may betray would be most deplorable, as it will then be only playing into the hands of the enemy.

It is more than probable that the American Government will play up Saturday's air raid on Japan and will thereby attempt to recover the public confidence which it has lost through the series of defeats in the past. But what damage the American air raiders inflicted was quite insignificant as a matter of fact, and neither the daily life of the nation nor the wartime structure of the country has been affected in the least. The hostile air raid has, on the contrary, had the effect of giving the Japanese nation a valuable experience so that Japan's air defense equipment will be further strengthened in the future.

President of Peking University Translates 200 Manyo-shu Poems Into Chinese Language

Chien Tao-sun, president of Peking University, recently succeeded in translating into Chinese 200 Japanese poems selected by him out of the Manyo-shu, or Ten Thousand Leaves, one of the oldest anthologies of Japan.

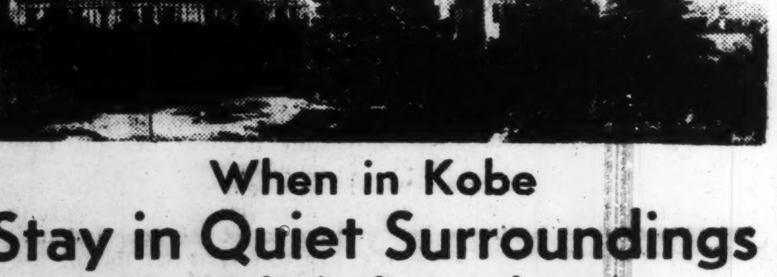
President Chien, who is recognized as one of the foremost Chinese students of ancient Japanese history, explained his experiences during the present translation work, on Thursday afternoon at the Tokyo Imperial University before students of Japanese literature of the university.

He said he first thought of translating the Manyo-shu poems into present-day Chinese without losing much of the original rhythmic and other merits, on the occasion of the national celebration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, held in Tokyo the year before last.

He came to Tokyo to attend the celebration rites and casually talked with some noted Japanese scholars on literature about his intention, asking if he could have the cooperation of the scholars to assist him.

Assumed that they would glady do so, the work started soon, and after laborious study of the original text and the Chinese words to be employed, Mr. Chien firstly accomplished the translation of what he considered the 200 best poems in the anthology.

His translation was so excellent that the Japanese scholars who assisted him, among whom were Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki and Dr. Sanjiro Ichimura, highly praised him for his great undertaking.



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Cripps Forced to Return Home Without Success

(Continued from Page 4)

the army not merely because the existence of a foreign army of occupation is derogatory to its dignity and inconsistent with self-government but also because the present army administration imposes a burden on the country's finances, which leaves no surplus in the budget for a hundred and one other reforms which the country is anxious to carry through, but which cannot be introduced for want of funds.

Cost of Defense

So prejudiced a critic as Sir Walter Layton, financial advisor to the Simon Commission, pointed out in his report that the central government in India spent 62.5 per cent of its revenues on defense—a higher proportion than in any other country in the world in peacetime.

Ironically enough, however, Sir Stafford expediently put aside the treacherous and brutal records of Great Britain in India and inferred that Japan was seeking a fresh conquest of India; and that only misery and starvation would come to India in case Japan should conquer India.

This sinister insinuation was not only wholly imaginary but irrevalent to the negotiations between Great Britain and India. It is most likely that Sir Stafford made this comment in order to explain away the failure of his mission.

It is well known that India has been forced to fight Britain's battles in China, Africa, Europe, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Afghanistan, Tibet, Burma and all over the globe. A sum of 1[illegible]3,600,000 pounds was contributed by the Indian people to Great Britain during the first World War. In addition, India paid 33,200,000 pounds for Indian troops overseas. Indians killed in that war were 62,000 with 67,000 wounded.

Massacre at Amritsar

India went through all these painful sacrifices for the British promise of self-government, but what India got instead was the "Rowlatt Act," a martial law regime, under which 1,200 innocent men, women, and children were shot dead at Amritsar a few months after the war was won. Three thousand others were injured, and hundreds sentenced to life-long imprisonment. On top of that, from 1921 to 1937, more than a quarter of a million people were sent to prison, 3,000 were used to feed the guns and, thousands were flogged, beaten, dragged and trampled under horses' hooves. Even today, there are nearly 3,000 young men in prison, detained without trial for the last five or six years.

The Indian people have stood these "ghastly and sadistic horrors" until today. The American author, Charles Russell, again referring to British rule in India, declared: "We are told that this domination of India is actually kind, benevolent, maintained by the British 'for India's good'; and that the Indian people like it, are grateful for it! Ah, yes! after 160 years of this sort of benevolence the gratitude the people are so grateful that they are hourly expected to rise and tear their benefactors to pieces!"

All these documents explain why Sir Stafford Cripps is returning to London with nothing to report but his failure in making human bullets out of the Indian masses.

ROOSEVELT BRANDED WITH MARK OF CAIN

Present War Will Go Down in History as of His Making

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 15.—President Roosevelt has longed for this war so why not give it its proper name —"Roosevelt's War"? asks Karl Megerl, diplomatic correspondent of the Berliner Boersenzeitung.

In making this remark, the correspondent refers to Roosevelt's recent query among press representatives in America for a suitable and attractive name for his war. It is comprehensible that the President should want a popular name for the war as the people of America did not want it, says the correspondent, pointing out that as far as America is concerned, no ethical idea, no national or super-national mission gives this war a legitimate impetus or moral prerequisite without which no war can ever be justified.

This dilemma is also revealed by the fact, Megerle goes on, that in the beginning Roosevelt asserted that he had to enter the war in order to save the old world from collapsing. A few months later, however, he presented his people with a new program constituting almost an exact copy of the National Socialist Party program. After all, it must be noted that the National Socialism which Roosevelt had declared to be the arch enemy of mankind cannot be so despicable since otherwise Roosevelt would not have fallen for its program. Britishers and Americans as well from month to month more openly declare that the old world which they are pretending to defend will not and must not come back. This they could have found out much easier than by entering a war.

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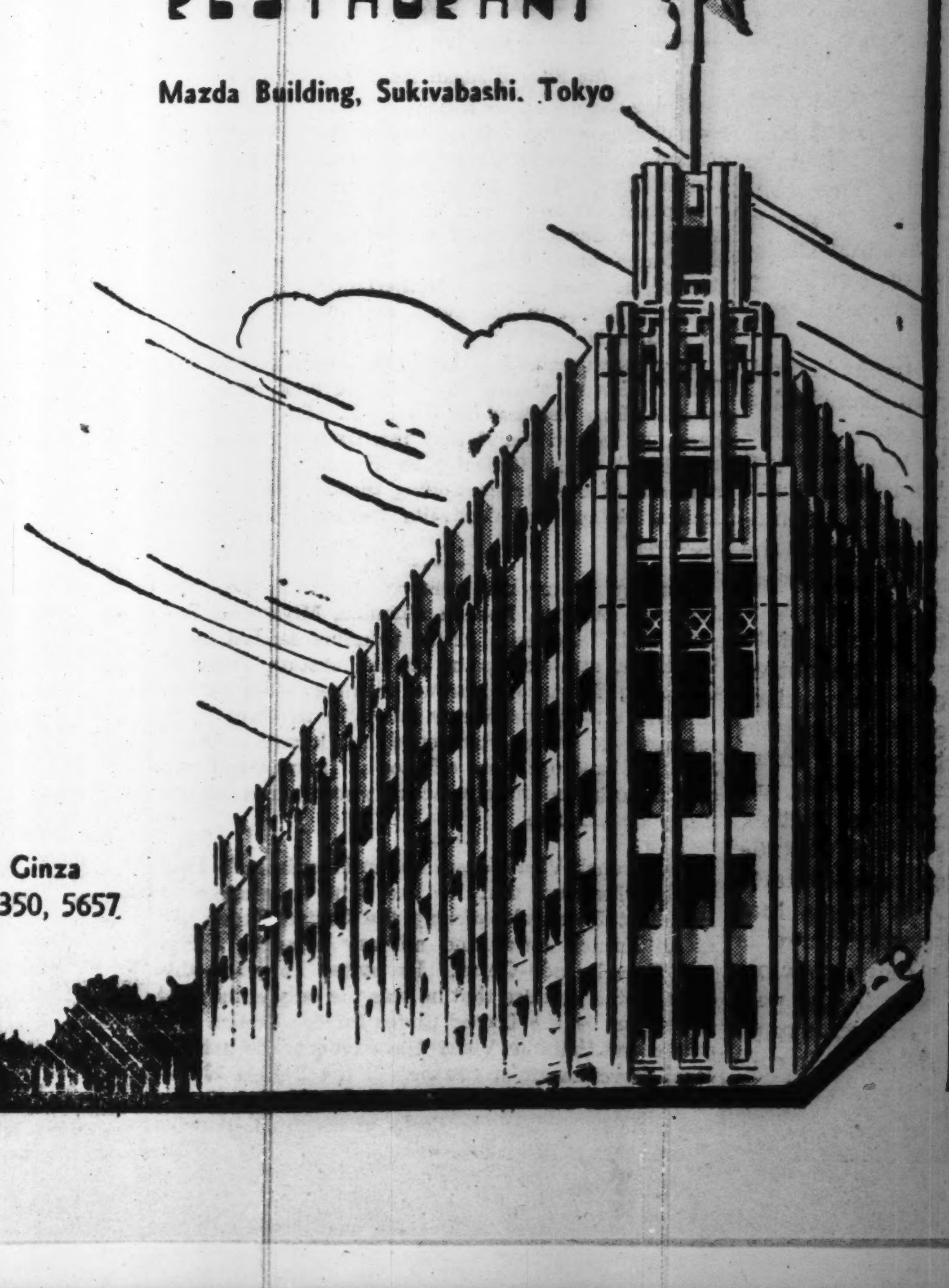

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Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
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Monday
—Morning—

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7:00 Time; News; Wind Music, Japanese March Album.
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10:00 Juvenile Hour.
11:00 National School 1st Class Hour: Dialogue on "Greetings," by Satoe Tokuhisa and others.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News.
12:30 Tokyo Mandolin Miyata Band; Pipe Harmonica Duet.
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6:30 Farmers' Hour: Talk on "The Rice Plant," by Eitaro Wada.
7:00 Time; News.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1942

Observations at the Front

Major Kametaro Tominaga, of the Military Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, who has just returned from a visit to the southern fronts, has some interesting things to say. The account he gives of his first hand experience at those theaters of war may be noted, above all, for the light it throws upon the foundation on which Japan's fighting machine is built. The general impression one gets from his account is that the fighting power of the Japanese Army today is derived not only from the gallantry of the men but in addition, from the efficiency with which they have been trained, and the superb minds by which they are commanded.

The Major, through his visit to the scenes of fighting, was first of all impressed by the efficiency of the army air forces. Of their high spirits enough has been spoken. But he was particularly gratified to find that the combat planes now in service at those fronts are technically better than the enemy planes of the same type. In the manufacture of machines and in the quality of materials used he found Japanese aircraft superior. These conditions, combined with the greater proficiency the Japanese airmen possess in the art of fighting, enabled the Japanese to win mastery of the air on all fronts.

In Malaya the army air force secured command of the air in the first three days, and in Java the Japanese were masters over the air situation on the fourth day. Needless to say, these successful air operations paved the way for land forces which advanced with marvelous speed in all instances.

Mention has been made more than once of the capable command of Japanese Forces. But Major Tominaga is particularly impressed by the way the Japanese were directed on the Burmese front. Military command of a high order, observes the army officer, was displayed when the Japanese assailed Rangoon, although but little information has been released on the subject. When the Japanese advanced across the river Sittang, the enemy forces of considerable strength were in the area of Mandalay. The Chinese forces alone were six divisions strong. In addition, there were some allied forces in the same direction threatening to harass the Japanese rear. Against these forces numerically far superior, the Japanese command resorted to various strategic moves. The enemy forces were successfully contained in those areas while the Japanese crossed the river advancing straight into Rangoon.

No less clever strategy was adopted in Java. The Japanese, making landings in the east, the middle and the west parts of the island, rapidly made their way to the enemy base at Bandoeng, from three different directions. These three columns, as they advanced, developed an encircling line. The next phase of the assault on the Bandoeng base was seen in the swift advance of the force moving from the eastern point. This contingent forced its way so far as to reach points behind the enemy base, and captured Chilachap which decided the fate of Bandoeng. The allied forces at the base there were thus completely cut off in the rear.

Pressed by the Japanese from behind, strong allied mechanized forces launched a counter-offensive from their base. These forces, advancing in single file, were engaged by Japanese aircraft. The advancing column of mechanized units was brought to a standstill by dropping bombs on both sides of the road. When they became unable to proceed, they were mercilessly bombed from above.

Major Tominaga found an orderly state of things in all occupied areas. The native populations, Malyan, Burmese, Indonesian, Filipino, were seen all cooperating with the Japanese in the work of rehabilitation. However, he noted that their feelings were increasingly antagonistic against the British, Americans, Dutch and Chinese. This attitude is in contrast with what they have hitherto taken toward the Japanese. It seems that wherever the Japanese troops stay, there is mutual appreciation which is daily growing. To those native inhabitants who in the past lived and labored in foreign bondage, it must be quite a new experience to take part in constructive enterprise in which they are to have vital interests.

The best proof of the faith the native inhabitants of the occupied areas place in the Japanese is seen in the condition of circulation of Japanese military notes. The reception given to these wartime currency notes is so good that there is even a tendency to save them. It is indeed highly gratifying to know that Japan's economic power is so well appreciated in those quarters of East Asia. It may be regarded as an assurance that there is to be wholehearted collaboration on the part of native populations in economic planning and undertaking. Their assistance is no less remarkable in the field of industrial enterprise. Some of the material products are already being sent to Japan. Fair progress, observes the Major, is also being made with the repairs of oilfields and equipment.

Taken as a whole, he says, he was given the impression that the war, except for Burma, has come to the end of a definite phase. The army's attention in future will be engaged more in the field of material development and military administration. This phase of military undertaking is important as laying the foundation for the long-term war for which East Asia is preparing. It may be hardly any exaggeration to say that the Japanese land campaign having all but been concluded, East Asia itself is now preparing for its total war. The friendly cooperation the Japanese arms and administrators and industrialists are receiving in the southern regions is the best assurance that the aim and nature of this forthcoming total war of East Asia are appreciated by its peoples. The war, having passed through its initial stage of destruction, has entered upon the next stage of construction. It is encouraging to know that we have the support and cooperation of other peoples of East Asia in this phase of new undertaking which must decide the destiny of them all, as partners in work for co-prosperity

The Kookaburra or Laughing Jackass

The kookaburra belongs to the same family as the little blue kingfisher which frequents the creeks and rivers of Northern and Eastern Australia, but it is considerably larger. Its diet consists chiefly of lizards, mice, and even young birds and on occasions it has been known to kill and eat small snakes.

The kookaburra makes no attempt to build a nest, appropriating a hollow limb, a tree stump, and sometimes a white ants' nest for the purpose.

The kookaburra has a particularly large beak and head which give him a rather quizzical expression, but his most notable feature is his extraordinary laugh. It commences with a series of deep chuckles, becomes louder and higher, breaks into open guffaws which continue for perhaps half a minute, then subsides into reminiscent chuckles again. One bird will start, others will chime in, and soon the whole bush will resound with their laughter.

Climate of Ceylon

The southwest and northeast monsoons are the distinctive feature of Ceylon's climate. The former is very regular in its approach, appearing along the southwest coast between May 10 and 20; the latter reaches the northeast coast between the end of October and the middle of November. The southwest monsoon brings rain to the western and southern coasts but does not reach the opposite side of the island. The mountains of the southwest sharply mark the wet and dry regions. The influence of the northeast monsoon is more general. The mountains in the northeast are lower and farther from the sea than those on the southwest, and rain is carried farther inland, giving general precipitation. The length of the day, owing to the proximity of the island to the equator, does not vary more than an hour at any season. Colombo is situated in 79° 50′ 45″ E., and the day is further advanced there than at Greenwich by 5h. 19m. 23s.

A Year Ago Today

April 20, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

There should be no special reason for misgivings regarding southeast Asia, despite the recent conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, E. N. van Kleffens, visiting Dutch Foreign Minister, told newspapermen in an interview in Batavia in which he played down fears of a possible threat against the Dutch East Indies. The Foreign Minister indicated, however, that the Netherlands is fully determined to resist in the event any attack is directed against Batavia.

Questioned regarding the recent Anglo-American-Dutch talks at Manila in which he took part, Mr. van Kleffens declined to comment. On the other hand, he voiced belief that the United States and the Dutch East Indies have parallel interest in this part of the Pacific, adding that the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and Australia "certainly are bound together."

Taking Chungking troops by surprise, the Japanese Sugiura, Harada, Shimizu, Miyamoto, Sasaki and Takahashi Army columns landed near Wenchow, strategic point on the eastern coast of Chekiang Province. Thrown into confusion by the surprise attack, the enemy forces in the area were reported to have stampeded northward. Other Japanese landings were effected at Haimen and east of Ningpo in the same province, also taking Chiang's Army by surprise.

The French Vice-Consul in San Francisco, M. Paul Bibily, disclosed that he had sent a message to President Roosevelt offering the United States use of all French naval and military bases in Africa and French Indo-China. He stated he made this offer on the premise that he was the only authorized spokesman in the United States for the French Republic and that the Vichy Government was not the legal Government of France. If the Danish Minister in Washington could give the United States access to Greenland, he declared he could likewise grant French bases to America.

HISTORICAL INTEREST OF CEYLON DESCRIBED

Island Rich in Farm Products Together With Jewels

In its general outline the island of Ceylon resembles a pear, the apex of which points toward the north, and its area amounts to 25,332 square miles, or about five-sixths of that of Ireland. It is separated on the north-west from India by the Gulf of Manaar and Paik Strait. The climate varies with the altitude of the district, the highest points being Pidrutalagala (8,296 feet) and Adam's Peak (7,352 feet); but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying lands. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The island of Ceylon was known to the Greeks and Romans under the name of Taprobane, and in later times Serendib, Sirindul and Zeylan were employed to designate it by writers of the West and East Serendib appears to be a corruption of the Sanskrit Sinhaladvipa. The earliest inhabitants of Ceylon were probably the ancestors of the modern Veddahs, a small tribe of primitive hunters who inhabit the eastern jungles; and the discovery of palaeolithic stone implements buried in some of their caves points to the fact that they represent a race which has been in the island for untold ages.

Civilization Introduced

The famous Hindu epic, the "Ramayana," tells the story of the conquest of part of Ceylon by the hero Rama and his followers, who took the capital of its king Rawana. Whether this story rests on substantial fact or not is unknown but if the occupation took place it could not have been permanent. The authentic history of Ceylon, so far as it can be traced, begins with the landing in 543 B.C. of Vijaya, the founder of the Sinhalese dynasty, a band of followers from the mainland of India. The Sinhalese introduced a comparatively high type of civilization and they specialized in agriculture. The earliest of the great irrigation tanks, near Anuradhapura, was opened about 504 B.C. by the successor of Vijaya. The island was converted to Buddhism at the beginning of the third century B.C. by the preaching of Mahinda. Tamils from the Malabar coast subsequently invaded Ceylon and often controlled the country but in 1071 A.D. the Sinhalese dynasty was re-established.

In 1408, however, a new misfortune befell the Sinhalese dynasty. In revenge for an insult offered to a Chinese Envoy, a Chinese army invaded the island and carried away King Vijaya Bahu IV into captivity. For 30 years from this date the Sinhalese kings of Ceylon were tributary to China.

When, in 1505, the Portuguese Francisco de Almeida landed in Ceylon, he found the island divided into seven kingdoms. Twelve years later, the Viceroy of Goa ordered the erection of a fort at Colombo. From this time, until the advent of the Dutch in the 17th century, the Portuguese endeavored with varying success to establish their control over the island, having to fight not only the native chiefs but also the Arabs.

In 1638 a Dutch expedition attacked and razed that Portuguese forts on the east coast and by 1658 the Portuguese were driven from Jaffna, their last stronghold in Ceylon. On the rupture between Great Britain and Holland in 1795, a British expedition took possession of Ceylon and by the Treaty of Amiens, in 1803, the Dutch settlements were formally ceded to Britain. By a convention entered into with the Kandyan chiefs on March 2, 1815, the entire sovereignty of the island was declared vested in the British Crown.

The population of Ceylon today is rather less than 6,000,000, nearly 70 per cent Sinhalese and the majority of the remainder Tamils. There are, however, representatives of many other races, including a large colony of "Moormen"—of Arab descent and Muslim by religion.

Precious Stones Found

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and coconut palm, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, citronella oil, cardamoms, areca nuts, and tobacco. Many precious stones are found in Ceylon, the more important being the ruby and sapphire. Pearl fishing is carried on in the Gulf of Manaar.

Colombo, the capital, is a busy and prosperous city of about 300,000 inhabitants and is commonly ranked as the fifth great port of the world. The Colombo Museum is a magnificent building, containing specimens of archaeological interest, such as old Portuguese and Dutch furniture and glass, Sinhalese jewellery, carved ivories, manuscripts and bronzes. The Victoria Park in the Cinnamon Gardens, the great Buddhist Temple of Asokaramaya, the Hindu Temples, the old Belfry (a relic of Portuguese occupation), the old Dutch Wolvendahl Church, the Dutch Cemetery and the Muhammadan Mosques in the Pettah are noted places of interest.

Of Things Japanese

WORLD'S OLDEST PRINTING

By MOCK JOYA

In 770, Empress-Regnant Shotoku ordered the printing of 100,000 copies each of four kinds of Buddhist sutras to be printed, and rolling them into miniature sutra pagodas, donated them to Horyuji and nine other temples. The Empress had undertaken this to commemorate the suppression of the rebellion started by Oshikatsu Yemi, and also to express her faith in Buddhism. Those sutra were printed on hemp paper, and over 10,000 copies are still preserved at Horyuji Temple, while many others are treasured by other temples and private collectors. Those sutra printed at the order of Empress Shotoku are now famous as the oldest existing specimen of printing in the world.

Whether those sutra were printed with wood blocks, copper plates or type, it is not yet known, but commonly it is believed that they were of wood block printing.

Empress Shotoku's devotion to Buddhism and desire to do something to commemorate the settlement of the long disturbance have thus left a great monument to prove the early culture and progress of the nation. In the field of printing, Japanese people made very early and notable progress, and particularly the art of wood block printing developed and attained a very high technique. The oldest printing wood blocks preserved in Japan are those used in 1195, which are preserved at Kofukuji Temple.

Wooden types were used very early, and copper type was also adopted as early as 1903, but type printing did not develop as it was more costly than wood block printing. It was in 1590 that western printing machines and type were brought to the country by Al. Valegnani.

It was remarkable that the Daizokyo, Buddhist sutra in 6,323 volumes, was published in 1646, when no such gigantic publication had yet been undertaken in any other country. Particularly it is notable that the entire book was printed with wood blocks.

CRIPPS FORCED TO RETURN HOME WITHOUT ANY FRUITFUL RESULT

Failure at New Delhi Indicates Lack of Confidence; British Imperialism Loses Its Supremacy

By a Special Correspondent

Sir Stafford Cripps, special emissary to India, is returning to the British capital in the same manner as he came to the Indian capital. As he brought nothing to New Delhi, so Sir Stafford is taking nothing home except a heavy heart.

The London Times in its editorial stated that the failure of Sir Stafford is a clear indication of a general lack of confidence which has been dominating for years in the British conduct of Indian affairs. The editorial exhorted the British Government to make every possible effort to restore confidence in the British Government among Indian leaders.

But that unofficial mouthpiece of the British Foreign Office is taking a false view on the Indian situation inasmuch as India will not be in a mood to listen seriously to crafty British statesmen until they grant her independence. And why should India take orders from London's 10 Downing Street in the administration of her own affairs? After all, India once belonged, and still belongs, to the Indian people no matter how the British Government regards it.

In his farewell speech to India, Sir Stafford disclosed that since the outbreak of the current world war the All-India Congress Party repeatedly presented two demands to the British Government; namely, a declaration of Indian independence and a constituent assembly to frame a new and free constitution for India. In response to these demands, Sir Stafford said, the British War Cabinet drafted the ill-fated proposal for India by which he said the British wished to convince the Indian people and world opinion of the sincerity of their desire to offer freedom to India at the earliest possible moment.

Promise Unfulfilled

But unfortunately for Great Britain, Indian leaders have been convinced through their own bitter experiences that British promises mean nothing; India has been promised freedom and independence more than once before by high British officials, but she is still suffering from the torturous fetters of British exploitation.

Despite the fact that Sir Stafford was forced to return home empty-handed because of his failure to bring leaders of all Indian parties consulted to see eye to eye with him, the British envoy had the nerve to insinuate that leaders of majority and minority parties in India entertained conflicting views on the problem of independence; he said, "the British War Cabinet was in a position rather like that of an arbitrator who tries to arrange fair compromise between conflicting points of view." He went on to say that the London Government was unable to agree to the establishment of "a true national government and a cabinet of Indian leaders, untrammeled by any control of the Viceroy or the British Government," as demanded by the Congress Working Committee. He hastily explained that the British Government is opposed to such an Indian government because it would breed constant friction between majority and minority groups in India.

Sir Stafford stressed that "the essential need in India today is for all the leaders, all the main parties and communities, to come together in a single national government." This hypocritic statement strikes a ticklish note in the ears of informed people of the world. Ever since British imperialism established its domination over India, the British Government has been enforcing the golden rule of British Imperialism—"Divide and Rule." The British have been circulating groundless rumors that Hindus and Moslems are fighting with one another—not once or twice—but every time a challenge is thrown out to the supremacy of the British in India. Again Sir Stafford told the same old lie that the British have been eager to protect Hindus and Moslems from cutting each other's throats, although he did not say it in so many words.

Cordial Relations

The fact is, however, that the relations among the masses, 90 per cent of whom live in villages, are quite cordial and Hindus and Moslems have lived side by side for centuries. In this connection, it is recalled that Sir John Strachey said that "the existence side by side of hostile creeds among the Indian people is one of the strong points in our political position in India."

Illustrative of this statement is a juvenile story, "The Monkey and the Two Cats," which is often told to the children of India to remind them of the danger of Britain's "Divide and Rule" policy which forms the basis of British rule in India. The Story goes: "Once upon a time there was a monkey who was too shrewd and cunning. He met two cats who were fighting over a loaf of bread. The monkey, assuming the role of a judge, said to them: 'Stop fighting, my friends, and I will divide the loaf into two equal pieces for you.' With these words, he broke the loaf in half and put both halves on the scale. As one side weighed more than the other, he tore a bit of it and munched it. Then the other half became heavier, so he munched a bit from that piece too, and thus in due course he ate them both up. The two poor cats returned home crying and repenting that they had asked the monkey to judge their case."

An American diplomat and author, Charles Edward Russell, commenting on the predicament of the Indian people under British rule, wrote, "so far as the records indicate, the people of India were happier, richer, and more prosperous under their native rulers and native system than they have been under the English. In 1750, almost every Indian village had its school and probably 60 per cent of the population was literate. The schools have perished under British rule; today, 90 per cent of the population, 320,000,000 are illiterate; the total of literates in any language is 22,600,000 after 150 years. Are the British fit to govern?" With Mr. Russell, we too ask: "Are the British fit to govern?"

No Relief Offered

Even Mahatma Gandhi, leader of passive resistance, denounced India's exploitation by the British ruler in his letter to the British Viceroy, containing the following: "Not one of the great British political parties, it seems to me, is prepared to give up Indian spoils, to which Great Britain helps herself from day to day, often in spite of the unanimous opposition of Indian opinion. Nevertheless, if India is to live as a nation, if the slow death by starvation of her people is to stop, some remedy must be found for immediate relief." But even in the Cripps proposal, the Churchill Government failed to offer to India immediate relief from starvation and consistent British exploitation which greatly has drained India's natural resources and man-power.

Sir Stafford expediently turned to the alleged menace of Japan to divert the attention of the Indian people from Britain's failure to offer them what they have wanted. Accustomed to falsehood and deceptive utterances, his tongue thrust out a vicious remark designed not only to becloud the real situation but to wean the Indian masses from Japan, a sister nation in East Asia; Sir Stafford, throwing his dignity and integrity overboard, actually said: "Japan's propaganda is now being carried on to trick the Indian people into submission." Who is trying to trick them into submission? The world knows it is not Japan but the Churchill Government through this man Stafford that has been striving to wheedle the innocent Indian people into submission, that is, with reference to his proposal to India. A series of statements made by important Japanese officials, including Premier Tojo, has made it plain that Japan advocates "India for the Indians" and nothing short of it.

Wilful Intention

Sir Stafford, commenting on the defense of India, stated, "For many decades, the defense of India has been the regard of His Majesty's Government. It has led to the organization placing the control of the armed forces under a defense secretary, headed by the Commander-in-Chief." But if the British really wished to defend India as they profess they do, they should immediately withdraw their military and naval forces from India. Otherwise, they are wilfully intending to let the poor Indians pick the British chestnut out of the fire.

The sentiment of the Indian people on this point was forcibly put forth by Mahatma Gandhi who once said:

"I think that a nation that has no control over her own defense forces and over her external policy, is hardly a responsible nation. Defense, its army, is to a nation the very essence of its existence and if a nation's defense is controlled by an outside agency, no matter how friendly it is, then that nation is certainly governed."

Indian leaders want control of

(Continued on Page 3)

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SUCCESSFUL IN EUROPE

Germany Takes Lead to Fulfil Wartime Requirements

By HERMANN von HANNEKEN
Undersecretary of State
Reich Minister of Economy

Essener Nationalzeitung

An economic sphere which has been able to cope with all the dire necessities of several years of war and which thus from the very outset of its existence has given the highest proof of its efficiency offers ample guarantee of its fulfilling future great tasks in a similar manner. The foremost of these is to develop all economic forces and capacities of the European Continent so that all requirements of the war conduct can be complied with.

The fact can proudly be registered already today, that the economic strength of almost the entire European Continent, comprising 350,000,000 people, is carefully utilized to forge the weapons for our armed forces. When today Italian, Finnish, Hungarian, Rumanian, Spanish, Croatian, French, Dutch, and Norwegian troops are fighting side by side with the German soldiers against Bolshevism, this common fight has an economic parallel, underlined by the fact that weapons and equipment for the Russian front have been produced with the help of Finnish nickel, French and Spanish iron ore, Italian, Hungarian and Croatian bauxite and Rumanian oil.

Before the war, three countries with a surplus of coal were facing each other as competitors: Germany, England and Poland. As the coal requirements of the European countries, due to the increased industrial production in all fields, have considerably risen, it is obvious that a planned distribution of coal among the European countries has to be carried out by the Reich. All private organizations, engaged in the coal trade, are cooperating in this distribution.

Syndicates are about to be established in the occupied territories. The distribution of the available coal in these territories is naturally influenced by the occupation authorities. Germany's allies and the neutral countries are disposing freely of the quantities of coal, allotted to them. Organization measures and the careful development of the output of coal, in connection with the newly acquired Silesian coal mines in former Poland have resulted in the production capacity of the Reich being twice as large today as it was in 1918.

Requirements Amply Met

Already in the pre-war years Germany's dependence on foreign countries in the field of ores had been considerably decreased within the scope of the four year plan by the Reich Works Hermann Goering which developed German ore mines and suitable smelting processes. Furthermore the successes of the various campaigns of this war have led to an expansion of the German ore basis by Germany's gaining control over the ore mines in Lorraine, France, Luxemburg and Norway. We also have unhindered access to the ore districts of other European countries. Present requirements are more than amply met thereby.

Production of iron itself depends on the capacity of the iron producing industry. Here again in pre-war years already the Reich had organized production in the various iron producing districts so that available ore and coal mines were utilized to the best possible degree by taking suitable smelting processes, the shortest transport routes and the requirements in particular of the Western iron districts into careful consideration.

Systematic distribution of iron and steel had first been adopted in order to secure the big requirements of the four year plan. Distribution methods, developed at that time, could be applied to wartime conditions without any considerable changes and today, while the four-year plan constructions have been bearing fruit for quite some time, these well tried and efficient methods are making sure that the iron of entire Europe is in the first place put at the disposal of the armament industry while in addition to that it serves the development of the European raw material resources, the improvement of the European traffic system, etc.

Better Results Obtained

In view of the tremendous importance of the air force, aluminum is holding first rank in the field of non-ferrous metals. Before the war the Reich supply of aluminum was hampered by the fact that no adequate amounts of bauxite could be found within the frontiers of the Reich. Instead, the necessary bauxite was imported from Hungary, France Jugoslavia, Italy and Greece. It is obvious that in the new European economic sphere bauxite can be pushed and that thus much better results can be obtained than in former times.

Production of aluminum is in the first place a problem of industrial capacity. Factories are generally not to be found in the European Southeast where the bauxite comes from, but, due to the high degree of technical development, it has been produced through chemical process, first in the Reich, and now in allied Italy and in France. Our close cooperation with Italy enables us therefore to organize all these production capacities according to one definite plan.

Various organization measures were adopted to step up production to the desired extent. As far as the war program demanded it, industrial enterprises were combined and thus the placing of orders was greatly simplified. Civilian needs are also covered as far as possible. With the so-called shifting of orders a principle, that was first adopted in the Reich in order to intensify the armament production, has been

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Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

OSAKA NO YADO
(An Osaka Inn)
1925-26

By TAKITARO MINAKAMI

Part III

This confusion and disorderliness and immorality of Osaka and its people, no less than that phase of its life which, while giving rise to such characteristics is nevertheless strangely enduring and harmonious, is the subject described in the present work. Since a not very elegant inn and the people connected with it constitute its principal material, it appears to lean overmuch toward the somewhat common and vulgar; but at any rate the things typical of Osaka in this respect are interestingly described. Above all, it is depicted in terms of contrast with the tastes and morals of Mita, a native-son of Tokyo (Yedokko)—a type regarded as by nature a disinterested sort compared with the native-son of Osaka (Zeiroku), yet a prudent, finicky member of the intelligentsia—and for this reason the work evokes an all the more lively impression.

At the same time, in Mita's tastes and morals a state akin to the essence of something that has been transmitted from the time of Saikaku and Chikamatsu can somehow be recognized. This "essence," conceived in exercising the will of the merchant class of Saikaku's and Chikamatsu's time, which had been liberated from the samurai pattern, is as well a sort of ethics founded with the aim of securing the harmony of its sensual and, in a larger sense, its social life—a kind of norm which is at once epicurean and moralistic. It also connotes an ardent spirit, rooted in a strong vitality, as an expression of "smartness." Hence it is an extremely complex state that is somewhere linked with chivalry, and in Mita's attitude there are not a few characteristics in common with it.

It is because of this spirit that he makes Uwabami weep; that he possesses a free and easy, or a kind of broad-minded and epicurean nature, visiting the theater with a prostitute and revelling in the sentiment of sleeping in the same room with a company of maid-servants; that he is generous enough not to call to account too severely O-tsugi's theft which the latter had committed out of love for her man. By the same token he is furiously indignant over the wickedness of the gross proprietor of the first inn he lodged in, no less than the injustice of Suigetsu's bathhouse attendant toward the woman who attempted to drown herself.

Tone of Novel

Also, on the other hand, he has the gallantry to reject the advances of a conceited daughter of a respectable family and of a proud geisha for the sweetness of a humble girl working at an information desk; of deliberately choosing the shop where O-tsugi is employed for his farewell party when the boorish president of his firm orders his transference to an office in another city; and of softening the scorn or antagonism of the people against the thief O-tsugi. Having been brought up in Tokyo, Mita's good understanding, his tolerance, his frankness, his ardent sense of justice are a spontaneous expression of such a nature; and the tone of the novel seems to have some semblance of criticism directed against Osaka and its people with this as the author's own taste or ethics, and from this point of view.

But if the author adheres to such a criticism, he marvels, on the other hand, at the phenomena with which his critical judgment comes to grips. And since, in this, he inclines much more toward the attitude of savoring the intricacy and broadness of human life, the result appears to be a delineation involving the two considerations, either in terms of contrast or on a parallel basis. To that extent the work is characterized by the lack of any such thing as the profundity or weightiness of a thoroughgoing criticism.

Nevertheless, as a picture-scroll of manners and customs, it is an interesting achievement comprising many focal points. Though the conduct and attitude of the head of Nikka Yoko before committing suicide, as well as the confession of love contained in the affected expression of Kotoki's farewell note, "I trust you will marry a good woman," etc., are by no means a distinctive trait of the people of Osaka merely, we believe there are a number of other considerations along such lines which are worthy of note. The scenes of the "city of soot and water" (factories and canals) which is Osaka are not given such a detailed treatment as to take in the psychological effects of those scenes, yet they are indeed touched upon in a general way. It may be said of the work that it is highly diverting when read.

Marks Historical Scene

The fact that this sort of ethical standard which is neither precisely a matter of taste nor of moral principles and which, on the contrary, is something in the nature of the "essence" transmitted from the Yedo period has been introduced anew in the wake of the receding Naturalist tide which could neither advance to modern rationalism nor return to feudalistic norms—in short, this disclosure in a far from strongly dogmatic form as shown in the present work marks one of the characteristic historical scenes extending from the age of Neo-Romanticism to Neo-Realism.

The author, Takitaro Minakami, was born on December 6, 1887, in Tokyo. Making his start as a Neo-Romantic author, he at first displayed a marked tendency toward

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

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AMERICANS FLEE PACIFIC COAST ON REPORT OF RAID OVER TOKYO; RETALIATION BY JAPAN FEARED

Air Alert Issued Over 'Frisco and San Diego Areas

EVACUATION BEGINS

An air alert was issued in San Francisco and San Diego on the morning of April 18, the Nichi Nichi reported from Buenos Aires quoting Washington dispatches.

Retaliation Feared

No sooner had the news got around regarding the air raid on the Japanese mainland than the American citizens on the Pacific Coast, fearing Japanese retaliation, have started to evacuate to a safer place in the interior, it was revealed during a telephone conversation between the Yomiuri office and its correspondent in Buenos Aires.

The scribe disclosed that a handful of planes, which raided the suburbs of Tokyo and other unimportant places had more political than military meaning adding that the wilful machine-gunning of innocent school children is causing a severe repercussion among the Catholic followers in Argentina.

Details of the conversation, which took place on Sunday morning, follows:

Tokyo: Please tell us about the American propaganda based on the air raid this time carried out on the Japanese mainland.

Buenos Aires: All the newspapers this morning (April 18) carried articles relative to the air raid on Japan, but the majority of them consist of cables or radio broadcasts from Tokyo, and practically nothing so far is available regarding American propaganda.

U.S. Spreading Rumors

However, a United Press dispatch from Washington, with an introductory remark that the facts are still unknown in the absence of an announcement from either the American Department of War or the Navy, is trying desperately to spread groundless rumors. The Chungking administration is likewise attempting to sensationalize the unsuccessful raid by attaching unwarranted importance to the incident.

Tokyo: What about the American radio broadcasts?

Buenos Aires: Absolutely absurd. There were some, which actually made me burst out laughing because the contents were too silly.

Tokyo: The American planes, unable to get near the military objectives, flew over the residential district in the outskirts of the city and dropped incendiary bombs.

At some places, they flew low over the school buildings, showering machine-gun bullets on the innocent students and killing one boy outright. How is the reaction of the people in Buenos Aires to such inhuman and dastardly acts of the Americans?

Buenos Aires: General opinions are being withheld since no official announcement has been issued by the American Government as yet, but a great repercussion is noted among the Catholic followers.

A fellow-reporter, when informed of the outrage, said knowingly, "that's possible, entirely possible!" At any rate, it is an undeniable fact that the machine-gunning of innocent school children is causing a big sensation among the Argentine public.

To Suit Politicians Only

Tokyo: It is all too clear that the current raid was carried out for no other purpose than political both internally and externally, by the American Government which found itself at a military and diplomatic extremity. What do you think?

Buenos Aires: The diplomatic circles here are of the same opinion. The loss of Bataan dealt a far greater blow to the Americans than what Japan had expected for the resistance in the peninsula had been the "faith" itself in the minds of the Americans toward war.

The public criticism against the Government mounted with the diplomatic failure of the British-Indian negotiation, the Vichy issue, etc. To add to their plight, the Stalin as well as the Chiang governments were waiting impatiently for action instead of mere empty words.

Under the present circumstances, however, it is impossible for America to form the so-called second line of defense in Europe and unless something was done, all indications point to a collapse of the Roosevelt Government.

Thus, to tide over the situation, a small number of planes flew over the suburbs of the city to drop incendiary bombs, giving an excellent opportunity to the Government to give prominence in carrying out propaganda both for home and abroad consumption.

It is as clear as day that the American officials will shortly announce a "gigantic accomplishment" in a raid over the "whole of Tokyo," but the public, though it might be fooled for a time, will learn the truth. The

(Continued on Page 2)

Fire of Mystery Origin Again Hits Normandie; Almost Totally Burned

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—A mysterious fire has again started in the former French steamer, Normandie, 83,423 tons, at New York on April 18, and despite the strenuous efforts of fire fighters, the huge luxury ship was almost entirely burned as the fire raged for several hours, it is reported from New York. It is recalled that the Normandie was greatly damaged by fire on February 9, causing her to list heavily, but later she was righted and repaired. The United States authorities are regarding the recent fire as the result of sabotage of workmen, just as the first fire was, and have commenced a strict investigation. Meanwhile, the second fire on the Normandie has caused considerable uneasiness to the United States Government and the public as the country is suffering from an acute shortage of ships.

FILING FOR ELECTION TO DIET NEARING END

Registrations Now Total 1,178 With 92 Reported Giving Up Race for Seats

RESULT PREDICTION HARD

All Candidates Backing Government Policies—Abe Leaving On Campaign Tour

The registration of candidates for election to the House of Representatives seems to have been practically completed with a total of 1,178 up to Sunday, although the registration may be made up to midnight, April 23.

As 92 had already cancelled their candidacy, the number of candidates actually contesting for the forthcoming election is 1,083 at present.

Of the total candidates, new men number 650, present members 366; and former members, 67. On the other hand, the recommended candidates total 466, or the exact number of seats in the House, and free candidates 617. Thus, recommended candidates constitute 43 per cent. Of course, before midnight, April 23, there may appear some more candidates.

The present members who have registered for election are divided into 263 candidates belonging to the Yokusan Domei; 28 representing Doko-kai; 27 from the Koa Domei, 13 from the Ginn Club and 35 Independents.

Candidates other than the present members of the House of Representatives include 41 from the Tohokai (including four incumbent members); 12 from the Sekisei-kai; five from the Kokusui Taishuto; three from the Dai Nippon-to; one from the Kenkoku-kai; and 659 Independents.

Though the candidates are divided into the recommended and free groups, there appears no distinction in the Government party and the Opposition as there are no candidates, opposing the Government's policy.

Due to the large number the campaign will be quite close and it is difficult to predict winners.

Even with the present figure of 1,083 candidates, 617 will not be elected; in other words, only 40 per cent will be elected and 60 per cent will be unsuccessful.

General Nobuyuki Abe, Chairman of the New Political Structure Council, is scheduled to leave Uyeno Station at 10:30 p.m. today for an extended trip in the Tohoku district.

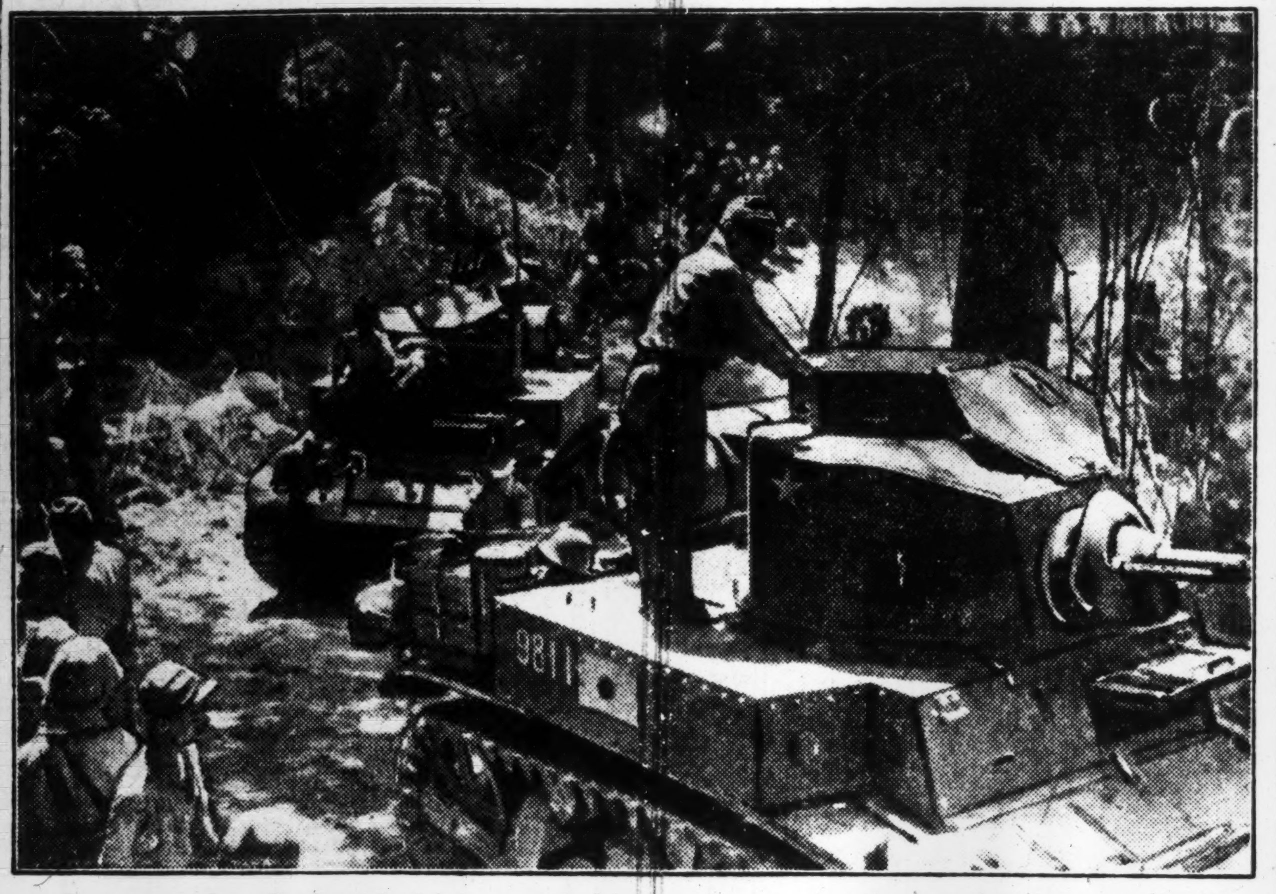
General Abe will speak at special lecture meetings in leading cities in the northeastern part of Japan, including Aomori, Morioka, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima and Maebashi, to drive home to the people the necessity of electing the right men for the Diet.

Java Banks to Open

Domei

BATAVIA, April 19.—Monetary activities in Java are expected to be resumed in the near future when the Bank of Java, new note-issuing bank, is opened for business in Batavia together with its branch in Surabaya. On the heels of the opening of the central bank, the Postal Savings Bureau, the National Treasury as well as local postal offices will be opened to take care of general monetary transactions throughout Java under Japanese administration.

'Steel Oxen' Take a Breather



Japanese tanks, affectionately known as "steel oxen," enjoy a brief respite in the jungles on Bataan Peninsula, before continuing their unstoppable drive against the retreating enemy. The battle for possession of the area is now history with the recent brilliant Japanese victory, but the major role that these machines of war played in the campaign will not be forgotten by our soldiers who fought side-by-side in the glorious advance. (Photo by Cameraman Iwamoto. Censored by War Ministry).

NAVY POWER LACKED BY U.S. FOR OFFENSE

Can't Meet Japan on Pacific Due to War Losses, Writes Lieut.-Commander Fukunaga

BRITISH ALSO DISABLED

U.S. Public, Kept Ignorant of Situation, Now Demanding All-Out Offensives

It is absolutely impossible for the American Navy, with its capital ship strength considerably diminished, to take the offensive in the Pacific against the Japanese Navy. Nor is it possible for the British Navy, which has also lost many battleships, to send any more capital ships to the Indian Ocean for offensive purposes, writes Lieutenant-Commander Kyosuke Fukunaga, a well-known naval commentator, in a recent issue of the Sunday Mainichi.

"Battleships constitute the head and front of any naval Power. As they are to play the leading part in big naval battles, either a great diminution of the battleship strength or its loss is fatal to any navy. What, then, is the present state of the capital ship strengths of the warring navies, Japanese, British and American?

"Not a single Japanese battleship has been either lost or damaged since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Japanese Navy won brilliant victories in the Battle of Hawaii and in the Battle off Malaya, but these battles were not participated in by Japanese battleships. Those brilliant successes were scored by Japanese naval planes and special submarines. As to the exact strength of Japanese battleships, it is difficult to ascertain, as no authentic figures are available in this regard. Reference to various Year Books shows that Japan possessed nine battleships and one training battleship a few years ago.

"The American Navy possessed 18 battleships inclusive of the target ship Utah (22,000 tons) at the time of the outbreak of the present war. Of this number, five were sunk, three badly damaged and another less severely damaged in the Battle of Hawaii, so that the number in actual commission is reduced to nine. Of these nine battleships, the Texas (27,000 tons), the New York (27,000 tons) and the Arkansas (26,100 tons), which are doing duty as training ships of the Annapolis Naval Academy, can hardly be counted among the battleships, as they are, for all practical purposes, little better than coast defense ships, being unfit for active service in the rough seas of the Pacific. There are thus only six American battleships which can be set against the Japanese battle fleet.

British Fleet Badly Hit

"As regards the British Navy, it possessed 15 battleships, prior to the outbreak of the European war. It has had some additions as well as losses since then. The King George V, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York represent new additions. On the other hand, the Royal Oak, the Barham and the Hood were sunk and the Warspite and the Nelson were damaged by the German Navy, while the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were sent to the bottom by Japanese Naval planes. Thus, the British Navy has now only 11 battleships still serviceable. There

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese to Rebuild Surabaya Naval Base By Hiring Prisoners

Domei

SURABAYA, April 19.—Japanese Naval authorities here will start in the near future a large scale reconstruction work on the former Dutch naval and air bases in Surabaya by drafting enemy war prisoners, as well as natives, it is learned here today. It was said that the "elaborate" destruction of warehouses and plants by the Dutch authorities before their surrender to the Japanese was a complete job. Besides, many enemy merchant vessels still remain scuttled in the harbor, and for the purpose of removing these obstacles, Japanese Naval authorities will establish a Harbor Section shortly. As to labor needed for this reconstruction work, observers here are optimistic because this is a densely populated country.

JAPAN MUST FOSTER NANKING'S PROGRESS

Importance of Continental Problems Stressed by General Oikawa

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 19.—Japan's policy toward China should absolutely be along the line of assisting in the healthy growth of the National Government of China, declared Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, acting secretary-general of the China Affairs Board, in a press interview here today.

Lieutenant-General Oikawa arrived in Shanghai today from Nanking where he met President Wang Ching-wei, of the National Government of China, and high Japanese and Chinese officials.

He further said, "I was deeply moved by President Wang's earnest efforts in establishing 'model peace districts' in China."

He then called the Japanese people's attention to the important nature of the China problem, adding, that although the people's attention has been greatly attracted to the southern regions, the China ques-

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH PRESS HAILS NEW VICHY CABINET

Giving Unanimous Support to Laval—New Order in Europe Seen

SILENT ON FRENCH FLEET

Many Impending Problems Between Two Countries to Be Solved

Asahi Service

BERLIN, April 19.—With the revelation on April 18 of the personnel of the new French Cabinet formed by Pierre Laval, the press here, for the first time, clarified the German attitude toward the political change which took place in France.

The vernaculars are unanimous in according positive support to Mr. Laval individually, and at the same time, are stressing that France, by doing so, has extricated itself from the so-called forked-diplomacy through Anglo-American influence to cooperate in the construction of a New Order in Europe.

However, irrespective of the seriousness of the task facing the new Vichy Premier, the papers are remarking at the conclusion that the whole-hearted support of Germany to the new French Cabinet depends entirely upon the policy of Mr. Laval and his adherents in discharging their administration. The Algemeine Zeitung wrote:

"Of the various problems surrounding France since the beginning of the war with Germany, practically none has so far been solved and the mission of Mr. Laval is to settle pending matters. As a Foreign Minister, the duty of Mr. Laval is to continue anti-democratic and anti-comintern with the European Powers, and as a Home Minister, to effect a sound reconstruction in various organs and to enforce social administrations."

It is interesting to note that none of the papers are touching on the subject of the transfer of the French fleet to Germany, but are emphasizing, instead, the significance of conversion in the French diplomatic policy and reorganization of the internal structure.

The Bergen Zeitung, stating that

(Continued on Page 2)

White Russians Lauded for Efficiency; Manchou Settlers Urged to Copy Them

The efficiency of a White Russian village is pointed out by Kaoru Fujita, of the Guiding Department of the Overseas Ministry, who has returned recently from an observation tour through Manchoukuo with 57 women colonization guides, reports the Asahi.

These women have the responsibility of training girls to become efficient brides of the continent to further strengthen the colonies there, which already have 31,000 settlers and about 50,000 volunteers.

Giving his impressions of the tour Mr. Fujita said,

"I visited a village in Harbin comprising of 60 White Russian families, most of whom are employed the South Manchuria Railway Company.

"Although these people receive a salary of only about ¥150, (about ¥50 to ¥60 in Japan Proper), they lead very efficient lives and we were able to get many ideas for improvement for our women colonists.

"These people eat a lot of protein foods, which are rich in fat as well as meat, butter and cheese. The home-made bread is something that can never be seen in Japan Proper.

Live Thrifty Life

"Their homes are only about eight mats in size, in which a family of about three to five lives fairly comfortably. The kitchens, each used by two families, were kept neat and clean. Their winter clothes are plentiful and none of them wear luxurious raiment. They use everything with the best possible efficiency.

"The wives of the Japanese settlers have something to learn from these Russians. I suggest that their food, for instance should be more in accordance with the cold climate. Since the vicinity of the colonies

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICA MAY SEIZE WEST AFRICA BASES TO COUNTER FRANCE

Vichy Territories Seen Eyed as Laval in Power—U.S., Britain Collaborating

USE BY AXIS SEEN FEARED

Petain to Make Announcement On New Set-Up—General Military Headquarters Set

In connection with the formation of the Laval Cabinet in France on April 18, the United States, which is regarding the new French Cabinet as a decisive sign of the Vichy Government's positive cooperation with the Axis Powers, will most probably make moves to occupy Vichy territories in West Africa, according to an Asahi dispatch received from Rome last Saturday.

The report, basing its view on what was recently reported by the U.P. correspondent at Lisbon, said that Britain and the United States are now collaborating on a plan for American penetration into Europe via Africa. It is to deliberate on this plan that a U.S. special envoy is now staying in London, the dispatch asserted.

Africa, in this connection, is to have all possessions of Vichy eliminated, because the Allies are afraid that the possessions will be skilfully used by the Axis as bases for destroying the route for the U.S. men and goods to be carried to Europe.

As ascertained by the Asahi correspondent in Rome, there are at present, two possible routes for the United States penetration into Europe. One will be made across Vichy territories in West Africa to run through the Sahara Desert and Egypt to Europe, while the other, after connecting the same Vichy territories, will go along Lake Chad and the upper reaches of the Nile River and then unite with the former route.

Of these two routes, the dispatch further explains, that along Lake Chad will have a stretch of 24,000 kilometers. The construction of the route has been proceeding for a long time at many points.

Petain to Broadcast

Domei

VICHY, April 18.—To mark the completion of the reorganization in the French Cabinet, placing Pierre Laval in the chairmanship, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French chief of Government, is to make a radio speech at 8 p.m. tomorrow while the initial Cabinet meeting inaugurating the new front will be held Monday.

General Headquarters Fixed

Domei

VICHY, April 18.—The Government of France today issued a decree concerning the General Headquarters of the Army, Navy and Air Forces which has been established under the direct control of the Chief of State.

Under the decree, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air forces will attend Cabinet meetings whenever matters under his jurisdiction are to be discussed.

The Commander-in-Chief will be responsible for the organization, training and operations of troops and also will control the merchant marine and civil aviation.

The Army, Navy and Air Headquarters and their respective staff offices will be created under the direct Commander-in-Chief of the General Headquarters, and the Ministry of Defense will be abolished.

Envoy to Argentina Resigns

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.—Marcel Peyrouton, French Ambassador to Argentina, suddenly resigned today without making clear his reason for giving up his post.

In a press interview today Mr. Peyrouton stated only that he believes it imperative that amicable relations between the United States and Vichy be maintained.

The unexpected resignation of Mr. Peyrouton, it is generally believed, was motivated by the restoration of Pierre Laval to power in the Vichy Government, against whom the outgoing French Ambassador is deemed to entertain a personal feeling of enmity.

French Navy Feared

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—British displeasure at the appointment of Laval as the head of the French Government has manifested itself still more strongly, according to recent reports from London.

It becomes clear from all press comments on this subject that London political circles are becoming aware of England's inability of influencing the course of French politics. Strong criticism is directed against Marshal Petain whom the Times describes as still suffering from inordinate ambition and vanity at the age of 86. At the same time, the paper reveals the nervousness prevailing in British circles with regard to eventual clashes with the French fleet, the outcome of which

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426 JAPANESE INTERNEES FREE AS IMPERIAL ARMY CLEARS OFF PANAY ISLE OF FLEEING ENEMY

43 Women, 116 Children And One German Are Included

U.S. OUTRAGES TOLD

Domei

PANAY ISLAND, April 19.—Four-hundred and twenty-six Japanese nationals, including 43 women and 116 children, who had been held under internment on Panay Island, together with a German resident, yesterday morning were saved by the Japanese Forces.

The party had been interned in a grammar school in a village four kilometers southeast of Passi City, which was occupied by the Japanese troops Friday evening.

Shuzo Takae, one of the internees and president of the Japanese Residents' Association in Iloilo, said the Japanese male residents on the island temporarily were interned at St. Augustine College from December 27 until January 22, receiving kind treatment from the Catholic fathers there.

He also revealed that the 32 American gendarmes, who had been guarding the Japanese internment camp, fled before the Japanese Forces arrived there upon hearing that the Japanese had landed near Iloilo.

Native Troops Sacrificed

The abnormal cruelties of the Americans toward the natives of the Bataan Peninsula, and their unscrupulous use of them as buffers against Japanese attacks up to the very moment of the fall of Mariveles, were in a measure avenged when the town was captured, reports an Asahi correspondent from the Philippines front on April 18. The report follows:

The Americans employed every means they could during the Bataan campaign, and did not hesitate to sacrifice the lives and welfare of the natives in their operations against the Japanese. The natives were forced, at the point of American rifles, to accompany the American troops in their retreat.

The Americans had no means of supplying the natives with food, but they forced the hapless natives to go along with them on the pretext that they would reveal important military secrets and act as guides for the Japanese troops if left alone.

At a village called Nippa, behind the American lines, a group of these natives led a most miserable life. They wished to escape to the Japanese side, but they knew that if they stepped out of the village they would be shot by the Americans.

A hempen sack served as clothing for each man; a zinc washtub served as the sole household utensil for each family; and children had to carry glass bottles filled with water.

If the American troops moved along, the natives were obliged to follow them, barefooted, carrying their washtubs and bottles, under the scorching heat of the tropic sun. At nights, they nearly froze to death in the cold of the mountain districts.

Sent to Firing Line

The American troops massed a Mariveles, at the tip of the Bataan Peninsula, and the natives coul neither retreat nor advance. Whil the Americans remained in the back ground, the natives were forced ou on to the front lines, where the were exposed to the fierce artiller fire of the Japanese.

In the rear, the Americans wor ironed shirts and faultlessly crease trousers, smoking cigarettes whic they sold to the natives at a pes each whenever they wanted mone to play poker with.

When the Japanese were enterin Mariveles, they noticed severa white wooden crosses by the way side. These marked the graves o the American soldiers, who had die during the fighting.

However, the Filipino soldiers wh had died fighting for the American were dumped wholesale into pit which were not even covered u No cross marked the spot wher they lay buried, no burial servic was ever read over their graves.

Mariveles was finally captured an for eight days and nights, the lon line of prisoners and refugees passe through the streets of the town.

Like Beau Brummel

On the first day, the America prisoners appeared with spotle shirts and knife-edged trousers, b on the second day of the long marc they looked worse than the Filipin soldiers, who were more accustom to marching over rough country the blazing heat.

The American soldiers had carry their own belongings, and

(Continued on Page 2)

Anti-War Students In China Start Riot Against Chiang's Army

Mounting anti-war sentiment among Chinese students in territories under the Chiang regime recently led to a series of clashes between the students and the Chungking forces, resulting in the closure of one of the schools, reports the Sunday evening edition of the Miyako. In Kinhwa, central Chekiang Province, a large group of students inspired with anti-war sentiment recently attacked a Soldiers Club and a Defense Headquarters, and since then a series of fights between students, soldiers and policemen have become daily occurrences. The Peking Railway School in Kueiyang, central Kueichow Province, recently was ordered to close down by the Chungking authorities on the ground that the instructors and the students did not obey the instructions of the Chungking authorities, as well as for the reason that they are inspired with anti-war feeling. The step taken by the Chungking authorities against this school resulted in a disturbance and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had to send gendarmerie to the school premises to keep strict vigilance.

INDIA VICEROY POST MAY GO TO WAVELL

Cabinet Planning to Make Change Upon Return of Cripps to London

'IRON RULE' PREDICTED

Step Seen as Retaliation of Britain on Failure of Diplomatic Mission

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, April 19.—Immediately upon the return of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, and special envoy to India, to London, or probably on April 29, the British Cabinet will discuss the question of appointing General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India, as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India succeeding Lord Linlithgow, according to reports reaching here.

Observers here opine that if the appointment of General Wavell to the new post materializes, it will mean the adoption by the British Government of a policy of oppressing India by military force, now that the plan of diplomatically influencing India has failed.

Tax Increase Decided

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—In a last-minute effort to cope with the increasing deficiency in the budget, the British Government has decided on a drastic increase in consumption taxes on cardinal commodities including necessities, according to London dispatches received here.

The new tax increase reportedly affects toilet articles and tobacco as well as phonograph records.

Taxes on toilet articles and tobacco have been raised to 35 per cent while beer drinkers have been required to pay a 28 per cent tax for every glass of beer they imibe.

The new tax increase places a big burden on the salaried class. Those receiving £2,000 annually are asked to pay £750 to the Government while those who earn £5,000 now have to hand over £2,530—more than one-half of what they get.

It is reported that the British Government is also considering some way of imposing new taxes on the labor class in order to meet huge wartime expenditures.

100 PRINCIPALS TO GET ORIENTATION IN AVIATION

Some 100 principals of middle schools from all over the country will have a two-day training at the Tsuchiura air force headquarters from April 27 to 28, Domei reported on Sunday.

The trainees will be enlightened on general information on the activities of the Navy Air Forces in order to facilitate them in instructing their students. They will also be given chances to fly in Navy planes.

After their period of training is over, they will be displaced by other middle school principals to be selected from various sections of the country.

AMERICANS FLEEING PACIFIC COAST AREA

(Continued From Page 1)

anti-Government sentiment will be fanned all the more then.

Will Japan Retaliate?

Tokyo: It is to be presumed that the Americans are expecting a "dreadful retaliation" by Japan for their raid over Tokyo. What is the condition, particularly on the Pacific Coast of the United States?

Buenos Aires: At the news of the raid over the Japanese mainland, the public was jubilant, but that was only for a "fraction of a second" so to speak. The next moment, they found themselves in the depth of fear over retaliatory measures which might be taken by Japan.

In San Francisco and San Diego particularly, air raid alarms were sounded on April 18, and the evacuation of the citizens, which was disrupted for a time, is continuing on even on a larger scale.

The same condition can be imagined in New York and Washington because of the intensity of the naval operations of the Axis Powers in the Carribean Sea and other parts of the Atlantic.

The nerve warfare which was directed against Japan through the present air raid, on the contrary, is putting the Americans on edge through these adverse effects.

U.S. People Critical

The United States Government is crying for closer cooperation of the public in its war efforts, which is being coldly met by the people at large, who, on their part, are strongly criticizing the Government for its lack of efficiency, according to last Saturday's Buenos Aires report of the Asahi.

Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, the report says, the U.S. citizens have been urged by their Government to go ahead on their wartime activity. This urge, at least up to the fall of Singapore, had been supported by all kinds of public speech organs such as newspaper and radio broadcasts. The newspapers would often come out with such remarks as "All the nation should be shaken up from their sleep. They ought to come to a perfect understanding of the wartime needs of this country and contribute through their respective occupations to the establishment of a national wartime structure."

Now the tables are turned. It is only the Government which is engaged in efforts to rouse up the nation. The newspapers, so far the earnest supporters of the Government's cause, turned their backs on it suddenly since the occupation of Singapore by the Imperial Forces. They are now crying "It's the Government that should be shaken up."

In a recent issue of the New York Times, a noted military commentator, Hanson Baldwin, said to the effect:

"What is most needed as a prerequisite for a successful war is an improved administrative policy of the American Government. The Government, as it stands now, lacks much in its progressive spirit, which has brought about persistent friction between the Government and the general public. Now it is generally alleged that any single order to be issued by the highest military authorities to any commander of an American fleet or army at the front will need more than a week to reach its destination, the reason being that the Washington administration is operating on a flagrant red-tapism.

"Then again, those in the high positions of the American Army and Navy are generally too advanced in age. It is plain that old age does not work very well in matters of military commandership. The pressing need of the American armed forces is its replacement under the leadership of younger generals and admirals. This will refresh all of our offense and defense forces. Another thing noted in the U.S. Government is its usual habit of keeping too many secrets, which from the American democratic standpoint, ought to be stopped."

Government Asleep

The Times, in its April 6 issue, carried an article "Who's Asleep?" which said in substance: "The nation is not asleep. They, however, are not fully awake. The Washington Government is anxiously looking into the nation's faces with a strong suspicion of the latter being asleep. The nation knows that the Government looks more sleepy than the public."

Under the prevailing circumstances, the U.S. Government is staging a vigorous effort to bring the nation more to the side of the Government cause, which has not brought any tangible result. Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson was reported to have declared on April 7 to the effect: "All preparations for the United States offensive war have just been effected. When our country entered into the war, the nation's war-consciousness left much to be desired. This was inevitable in such a democratic country as ours. It needs more time for a democracy to enter into a wartime national structure than for a dictator country. Now that our nation is fully awakened to the war, there is no mistake in predicting final victory for our side."

How far this War Secretary's bragging remark would have moved the nation is a much doubted question, according to the Asahi correspondent at Buenos Aires.

MITANI ARRIVES AT VICHY

Takanobu Mitani, new Ambassador to France, arrived at Vichy at 7 p.m. on Saturday, according to a special dispatch from Vichy on Sunday to the Asahi, reports Domei.

He was met at the station by Ken Harada, Japanese Minister to the Vatican, and members of the Japanese Embassy at Vichy.

For Fighting Service

During his recent inspection trip to Utsunomiya and Mito districts, Premier General Hideki Tojo visited the Kaikosha at Utsunomiya City, where the physical examination for military conscripts was being held, and was pleased to watch healthy, well developed young men being examined for military service.

Press Comments

Monday, April 20

NICHI NICHI—New French Cabinet and Britain and United States

MIYAKO—Enemy's Air Raid

ASAHI—Proper Distribution of Provisions

New French Cabinet and Britain and United States

NICHI NICHI—Despite desperate maneuverings of the United States and Britain, a new French Cabinet was successfully organized on April 18 under Pierre Laval. Thus, a new menace and pressure on the above two nations have now been increased.

Premier Laval, holding the concurrent portfolios of Foreign, Home and Publicity has shown his grim determination to devote himself solely for the reconstruction of France. It will not be too much to say that the rise or fall of France depends entirely upon the policy of the Laval Cabinet.

The only way for French reconstruction is the abandonment of obscure neutral attitude and to collaborate positively with the Axis Powers. Without being occupied by trivial sentiment and prejudice, Premier Laval will undoubtedly face calmly the prevailing international situation and carry out policies of his Cabinet with the positive cooperation with Germany as the basic note.

In this sense, the formation of the Laval Cabinet can be construed as having indivisible relation with the anticipated fresh offensive of the German forces. To collaborate voluntarily with Germany to smash unjust world domination by the United States and Britain is the only way left for the reconstruction of France.

General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Harry Hopkins, Lease-Lend Administrator of the Washington Government, have been visiting London to confer with the British authorities. This, undoubtedly, was a demonstration to check the Cabinet change in France. The resolute attitude taken by Marshal Henri Petain, Chief of State of the French Republic, has completely shattered the Anglo-American maneuverings.

It is still a matter of speculation whether or not Germany will use the French fleet and its colonies in Africa as military bases as the result of French cooperation with Germany. When Premier Laval decides on his Government's policy to promote wholesale collaboration with Germany, all pending questions between the two nations will automatically be settled. At any rate, the formation of the Laval Cabinet will accelerate the downfall of Britain and America.

Enemy's Air Raid

MIYAKO—The United States, whose influence was completely wiped out in East Asia as the result of the defeat in the Bataan Peninsula, staged air raids on the Japanese mainland recently. It was apparently carried out in order to ease the American public opinion which is growing unfavorable against the American Forces.

Calmly facing the situation and displaying fully their training, the people effectively collaborated with the air defense corps and the Army defense units and succeeded in minimizing damage by the raid. Meantime, nine enemy planes were shot down and the rest were put to rout.

The enemy's air raid was not aimed primarily to cause damage to our land, but, instead, tried to disturb the people on the home front. The people, however, performed their share in the defense in perfect order and there will be no fear of being disturbed by air raids in the future.

As we have a perfect air defense structure, there is nothing to fear in the future. With the remarkable progress of aeronautics, air raids on large cities are nothing unusual as often witnessed in Berlin and London. During the past five years since the outbreak of the China Affair, we have experienced only one air raid in Taiwan, when the enemy bombed at random there. As long as we are fighting against the two greatest nations in the world, the United States and Britain, it is only reasonable to expect their air raids on our cities as has repeatedly been warned by the military authorities since the opening of the current War of Greater East Asia.

In addition to a powerful anti-air raid structure, the Government has completed necessary measures in coping with enemy air raids. Immediately following the outbreak of the current war on December 8 last year, the Finance Ministry announced emergency financial measures, according to which the Government will make the Bank of Japan, the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan accommodate necessary funds limitlessly in time of emergency and, moreover, no restriction will be made for the withdrawal of deposits by the people. In order to ensure the people's lives, the Government has decided on various other financial and economic measures in coping with such a situation.

The people must calmly face the situation at the time of enemy raids and, fully observing instructions by the authorities concerned, they must fulfill their duties in time of emergency. It will be the way to meet glorious military achievements attained by the loyal, gallant Imperial Forces on the first line fronts.

Proper Distribution of Provisions

ASAHI—For ensuring stabilization of popular lives under wartime, the necessity of proper, smooth distribution of provisions has been stressed by various circles. The people are fully prepared to face any shortcomings of daily necessaries for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, but how to adjust properly the demand and supply of insufficient foodstuffs is the greatest concern of the people at present.

For such a situation, the Government has recently established a special department solely dealing with daily necessaries with the Cabinet Planning Board.

Among various questions, the reexamination of the existing official system must be made first of all. Particularly, for the setting of official prices for fresh fish, vegetables and fruits, careful consideration must be given to relations between the producing and consuming districts as it is impossible to set one standard price throughout the country.

Since there are seasonal differences for the production of fish, vegetables and fruits, some flexibility must be recognized in order to smooth their shipment. Although sudden drastic changes must be avoided in this connection, the existing system must be revised gradually in order to ensure the popular lives in the wartime.

Another question which commands serious reconsideration of the authorities concerned is the problem concerning the transportation of goods. Instead of making the producers bear shipment cost as has hitherto been the case, it is necessary to make the distributors pay the cost. Besides, it is quite urgent to reorganize the distributing system more logically. Although the distribution system of fresh fish and vegetables in consumption centers was organized quite reasonably, it is necessary to reorganize systematically the relation between the consuming and producing districts in order to perfect the controlled economy system.

426 JAPANESE FREE FROM PANAY PRISON

(Continued From Page 1)

the long march continued, they threw away their things one by one for it was all they could do to keep pace with the tireless Japanese soldiers without being encumbered with unnecessary baggage.

When the Americans were at bay in Mariveles, they forced the Filipino soldiers to the front, hoping thus to escape the brunt of the fight. But it is ironical that shells from their own guns at Corregidor should fall in their midst, killing several and wounding many.

During the march, the prisoners were allowed to stop at certain watering places to fill their water bottles. The more active Filipino soldiers were the first to fill their bottles, they did not allow a single American soldier to fill his bottle until all the Filipinos had filled theirs.

Filipinos Get Even

Hitherto, the Americans had lorded it over the Filipinos, but now they had no say in the matter. They had done practically no fighting, they were not conquered heroes; they had been mere cowardly brutes, who had forced the Filipinos to fight for them. The contempt and hatred of the natives for the Americans could be judged from the way they surrounded the water-taps and prevented the Americans from filling their bottles until the last.

The native refugees marched along with the prisoners. Mothers carried their babies in their arms. The babies were too weak to cry, and despair was in the eyes of all the mothers, for their homes had been destroyed by the Americans in their scorched-earth tactics. They staggered along, weak from hunger and privation.

Imagine their astonishment and joy, therefore, when they found that the Japanese had prepared special resting places for them at intervals along the road, where they were given hot, fresh food, and attended to by kind and sympathetic soldiers of the Sanitary Corps.

Babies wriggled and crowed with renewed life in their mothers' arms, and these valiant mothers who had not shed a single tear during all their hardship, wept with gratitude at the unexpected kindness they received.

Starve the Americans!

Toward the Americans, they pointed accusing fingers, and begged the Japanese not to give them any food. "There is no need to give them any food," they said. "those scoundrels robbed us of all our food, without caring if our babies died. Don't give them anything."

When it was safe for the refugees to depart for their various homes, they were allowed to go. The long line of booted feet moved southward, and as the cloud of dust gradually settled, the blazing sun threw into bright relief the imprints of hobnailed boots, interspersed and partially obliterated by the larger impressions of iron-shod tracks of truck tires, and caterpillar wheels.

Northward a smaller cloud of dust marked the place where the now happy natives were marching back to their homes, and the dusty trail bore the marks of bare feet, feet blistered and sore, feet on whose imprints were like the landmarks of history on the scroll of history, as that long, long trail unrolled northward toward the horizon—toward the horizon and freedom.

White Russians Landed For Efficient Settlements

(Continued From Page 1)

are rich in game and the rivers are full of fish, these foods should be taken more. Moreover, they should be prepared more richly than being just fried or prepared with miso as is done in the homeland.

"We then went to Hualin, Nonni Province, which is the eighth colonial group with a colonizing capacity of 300 families. At present 150 colonists are settled there.

"It is a branch village of Kurikuma-mura of Kagawa Prefecture and is divided into about 10 smaller groups. The groups are guided by enthusiastic leaders, among whom is a Mr. Miyoshi, who takes particular interest in the education of the children.

"The national school there is far superior to those in the farming districts of Japan Proper. The building, the equipment, and the teaching method itself are excellent.

"We went to see the Chosenese and Manchurian elementary schools, but they were incomparable to the fine Japanese school. From the first to the sixth grades, the students were all put into one room in the Manchurian school, and I noted that quite an effort was put in teaching the Japanese language."

Japan Must Foster Nanking's Progress

(Continued From Page 1)

tion is still as important as ever.

"The fact that the material mobilization plan for this year was based chiefly on Manchoukuo and China reveals the important nature of the continental problem," Lieutenant-General Oikawa added.

He is expected to leave Shanghai for North China and Mongolia on an inspection tour on April 21.

Envoy Reaches Kuibishev

Ambassador Naotake Sato who arrived at the Soviet capital on March 28 is seen being greeted by Mr. Molochev of the Soviet Ceremonial Bureau. (Photo sent by wire from Hsinking).

Navy Power Lacked By U.S. for Offense

(Continued From Page 1)

is a report, however, that the Queen Elizabeth and the Valiant are lying in a helpless state at Gibraltar. If this report is true, the British battleships in commission number only nine.

"Against this reduced battleship strength of the enemy navies—six for the American Navy and nine for the British Navy—the Japanese Navy has at least 10 battleships. Thus, it may be said that Japan is now the biggest Naval Power of the world. In their present dilapidated condition, neither the American Navy nor the British Navy can hope to take the offensive against the Japanese Navy. American and British naval experts hold that in order to take the offensive against an enemy fleet, their navy must have a strength at least 60 per cent over that of its adversary. According to their point of view, they must possess at least 16 battleships against Japan's 10.

"Chagrined at the series of defeats suffered by the Allied forces everywhere, many Americans are said to be urging their Government to take the offensive instead of remaining on the defensive, but this is an impossible proposition. They make such demand because they have been kept ignorant of the extent of the losses suffered by their Navy in the Battle of Hawaii. The New York Times, warning these ignorant and amateur strategists, wrote: 'It seems that there are too many people who confuse possibility with actual fighting strength. As we cannot work a miracle overnight, it is unwise of them wantonly to demand the Government to take offensive tactics at the present moment. There is no disputing the fact that offensive is better than defensive; but the offensive can be taken only when it offers good prospects of success.' Admiral King, the new Chief of Naval Operations, endorsing the opinion of the New York Times, frankly admitted that America has no adequate supply of arms (including warships) to enable her to launch positive operations.

Two-Ocean War

"Let me now explain more fully why the enemy fleets are not in a position to take the offensive against the Japanese Fleet. To take up the case of America first. That country borders on the Atlantic besides facing the Pacific. Her position is rendered worse because she has to contend with the German Navy in the Atlantic besides grappling with the Japanese Navy in the Pacific. Even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was believed that she was using the North Carolina and the Washington for the escort of vessels carrying war materials to Britain. Now that Germany has come to figure as her regular enemy, America must find it supremely difficult to transfer her battleships in the Atlantic to the Pacific. As I have already mentioned, of the American battleships now in the Atlantic, the Texas, the New York and the Arkansas are not fit for fighting service in the Pacific. The number of battleships which she could use in the Pacific would be at most only four. It would be absolutely impossible for these four battleships to gain any measure of success in their attack on the Japanese Fleet, which has at least 10 battleships.

"Now, as to the British Navy, Britain must keep the strictest vigilance in European waters as the German and Italian battleships maintain their minatory existence there. Germany has three battleships, namely, the Tirpitz (35,000 tons), the Scharnhorst (26,000 tons) and the Gneisenau (26,000 tons). She has, besides, two pocket battleships. Italy has six battleships, big and small, and these are all in the Mediterranean. The nine battleships which the British Navy actually possesses are hardly adequate to deal effectually with these naval forces of the Axis Powers in European waters. It is for this reason that Britain has the aid of America's two efficient battleships for the defense of her interests in the Atlantic. Such being the case, the British Navy cannot possibly spare part of its battle fleet for the defense of the Indian Ocean. There is a rumor that two British battleships have recently been dispatched to the Indian Ocean, but this report is obviously groundless, for there is no reason to believe that Winston Churchill will commit such a folly. A further diminution of the British battle fleet strength in European waters would surely bring the invasion of the British Isles by the German Army within the realm of probability. India is, of course, very important for Britain. Nor can she bear the thought of losing Australia. But she cannot possibly go to the aid of her overseas possessions at the risk of exposing her own homeland to grave danger.

Lost All Bases

"Britain has another cause for grave anxiety. She infuriated the French people by bombing Paris and is consequently apprehensive lest France should decide to place all her battleships at Germany's service. Should such a contingency arise, Britain's position would be rendered even more insecure. She would then find it impossible to retain the command even of the seas about her own land. Even if she possessed a sufficient number of battleships, she would be unable to take any effectual offensive in the East Asian seas, as she is deprived of her important advance base of Singapore. The movement of a fleet entails a heavy consumption of fuel, and as naval bases are essential for refuelling warships, the British fleet —and the American fleet for this matter—cannot operate effectually in the Western Pacific, in the South China Sea, in the Indian Ocean or in the Greater East Asia Sea, where it has no naval base. It may be argued that oil supply ships can accompany a battle fleet in such cases, but it must be remembered that such vessels will seriously encumber the activity of the fleet, for not only will the movement of the fleet be restricted by the low speed of oil supply ships but these vessels will offer excellent targets for Japanese submarine attacks."

2,000 ALLIED NATIONALS IN CHINA FOR EAST AFRICA

To Be Exchanged for Japanese Residents—2nd Ship to Include Those Here

More than 2,000 residents of approximately 10 countries in China, including Anglo-American nationals, will be sent from Shanghai at the end of May to Laurenco Marques, in Portuguese territory in East Africa, where they will be exchanged with Japanese residents in enemy countries, it has been announced by the Japanese Foreign Office authorities, the Miyako reports on Sunday from Shanghai, according to Domei.

The first ship to be dispatched will pick up about 500 persons from Central China, 320 from Shanghai, 115 from Hankow, 84 from Nanking, 360 from South China, 53 from Canton, 34 from Swatow, 70 from Amoy, 300 from North China, 150 from Peking and Tientsin, 127 from Tsingtao and 15 from Weihaiwei.

The nationals, including diplomats, members of the Red Cross Society, correspondents, women and children, will gather shortly at Shanghai to await an available vessel.

A second vessel will leave for Laurenco Marques with Anglo-American nationals from Manchoukuo, Chosen and Japan Proper, picking up en route enemy residents from Shanghai, Manila, Thailand, and Malaya. The ship will return after taking abroad Japanese residents from the United States and Great Britain.

Malay War Trophies Arrive

A portion of the British arms captured by the Japanese Forces in the Malay campaign, which will be presented to the Yasukuni Shrine, arrived at Moji on Saturday, the Asahi reports. They will be sent to Tokyo in 10 freight-cars before the Extraordinary Festival of the Shrine which is scheduled to start on April 24.

America May Seize West Africa Bases To Counter France

(Continued From Page 1)

had to be considered uncertain under the existing circumstances. The paper believes Laval to be more anxious than any other French politician of helping Germany in defeating England and the U.S.A. The paper also expects the new French Government shortly to organize convoys of French freighters, sailing under the protection of French warships, which would be the beginning of a British-French naval war.

Can't Hit Back

The correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet likewise points to England's inability of taking countermeasures against the new French Government. He recalls that the blockade had long since been extended to France, that diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government did not exist, that French cities including Paris had repeatedly been bombed by the British air force, and that England had officially recognized Degaulle's so-called National Committee with whose aid the British succeeded in conquering French Equatorial Africa.

A formal declaration of war was, according to the correspondent, not in England's interest and, consequently, England placed her last hope on Roosevelt. London is reckoning with a rupture of diplomatic relations between Vichy and Washington. In this connection, the Swedish correspondent pointed to the French possessions in the West Indies and also to certain methods of economic pressure which might be taken by the U.S.A.

Reich Press Hails New Vichy Cabinet

(Continued From Page 1)

it is an injustice to judge the cause of Mr. Laval's reinstatement from the current war situation, declared that the newly-appointed Vichy Premier had been asserting the necessity of extending cooperation to Germany even before the outbreak of the war.

Continuing, the same paper stressed that his cooperative argument was recognized at the time of the Franco-German peace conference in the fall of 1940, concluding that a unique opportunity has arrived for Mr. Laval to put into practice the idea which he had been holding for years.

These are indicative of Germany's fundamental policy toward France in the future.

Long Political Life

D.N.B.

PARIS, April 18.—With Pierre Laval, a man returns to the head of the French Government who was closely connected with the political life of his country for more than 25 years.

Pierre Laval was born in 1883 at Chateldon and since 1925 he belonged to various ministries as Foreign Minister, Minister of Justice and Labor, and Colonial Minister. As Foreign Minister he signed, together with Premier Mussolini, the Treaty of Rome on January 7, 1935 providing for the improvement of Franco-Italian relations. On January 22, 1936, Mr. Laval tendered the resignation of the whole French Cabinet to President Lebrun declining the offer of forming a new government because from then on France was ruled by the so-called "Popular Front."

He fought in vain for a responsible basis in the French policy in the interest of both nations for a Franco-German understanding, he fought against the sanctions and against the support of the Reds in Spain. After the French defeat in 1940, Marshal Petain appointed Mr. Laval, Secretary of State and Vice-President in October 1940. In this capacity he took part in the historic meeting between the Fuehrer and Marshal Petain at Montoire on October 24, 1940. He was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs four days later and subsequently had a meeting with Reich Marshal Hermann Goering in Paris, on November 1, 1940.

Intrigues in Vichy political circles led to his dismissal on December 13, 1940. From that day on Pierre Laval restrained from any further political activities refusing to accept the leadership of the so-called National Movement. On August 27, 1941, when in his private capacity he bade farewell to the first units of French volunteers, formed to fight against the Bolshevists, at Versailles he fell victim to the murderous attack in the course of which he and Marcel Deat were wounded.

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